FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXIX.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 8, 1845. [NO. 1479.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be post paid. ☜

FASHIONABLE GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just received and offers for sale at a moderate advance on New York cost, a supply of

DRESS & STAPLE GOODS,

Among which are—Cashmere and Muslin-de-Lains, plain and figured Alpacas, Victorine Calicoes, Silk, Wool and other Shawls, Irish Linens, Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs, Apron Checks, Flannels, Bed Ticking, Bleached and Brown Shirtings, fine and common Suspenders, Pins, Needles, Buttons, &c. &c., Broadcloths, Cassimeres, plain and fancy Sattinets, Kentucky Jeans, plain and fancy Kerseys, Tweeds, fine and common Vestings, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

A small supply of Fashionable BONNETS and ARTIFICIALS, such as fine Florence, (plain and open worked,) new style Prince Albert, Lace, Neapolitan, Shell, Braid, fancy Florence, Cap Crown, Rutland, Gypsey, fine Straw, new style Silk, Velvet, &c. &c.

C. R. JONES,
Foot of Haymount.

Sept. 29, 1845. 78-2w

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now receiving their late purchases of

STAPLE GOODS,

Which, together with their former Stock, they offer for sale on the most favorable terms, for Cash, Country Produce, or on time to punctual customers. Our assortment will consist in part of—

Swedes, English and American Iron; American, English Blister, and German and Cast Steel; Liverpool and Alum Salt; Rio and Java Coffee; Imperial, Hyson, and Black Tea; New Orleans and West India Molasses; St. Croix, Porto Rico, and New Orleans Sugar; Loaf, Lump, Crushed, and Powdered Sugar; Paints, Oils, and Dye Stuffs; Blacksmiths' Tools; HARDWARE and CUTLERY; Cotton Bagging, Rope, and Twine; SHOES, HATS, and CAPS; &c. &c.

Purchasers are solicited to call and examine our assortment.

BEVERLY ROSE & SON.

Fayetteville, Sept. 29, 1845. 78-3w

Jackson Johnson

HAS just received at his Old Stand (Wagon Yard,) a NEW STOCK OF

DRY GOODS,
HATS AND CAPS, BOOTS and SHOES, GROCERIES, &c., &c.,

Which will be sold cheap for Cash, or exchanged for country produce.

October 1. 1845. 78-tf

REMOVAL.

THE Subscribers have removed to the Store formerly occupied by W. L. Gilmore, three doors above Liberty Point, opposite G. W. McDonald's Saddle Establishment, where they are now receiving a NEW SELECTION of

FALL & WINTER CLOTHING.

Purchasers are invited to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. Call soon and see. Their Goods will be sold low.

LEIBENSTEIN & BROTHER.

Sept. 27, 1845. 78tf

ALMANACS.

BLUM'S FARMERS' AND PLANTERS' ALMANAC, for sale single, or in quantities, by E. J. HALE.

St. Mary's School,
RALEIGH, N. C.

Right Rev. L. S. IVES, D. D., Visiter.
Rev. ALBERT SMEDES, Rector.

THE WINTER TERM of this School will commence on the 11th of November, and continue till the 15th of April.

TERMS:

For Board and English Tuition, per Term of five months, payable in advance,	$100 00
Tuition in French,	12 50
" in Music on the Piano or Guitar, with $3 for the use of the Piano,	25 00
Tuition on the Harp, with $10 for use of the Instrument,	30 00
Tuition in Drawing and Painting,	15 00

N. B. Beds and Bedsteads are furnished by the School. Pupils are required to furnish their own Bedding and Towels, or to pay, instead, $5. The Clothing of Pupils should be distinctly marked with the owner's name, *in full*. Extravagance in dress is contrary to the principles and practice of the School, and Parents will confer a favor by providing their children only with the plainest attire. Jewels and Lace are prohibited. The dress of the Pupils, in Winter, for Sundays and special occasions, must be of Muslin-de-Lain or Merino, of a dark blue color; the Bonnet, of straw, trimmed with dark blue ribbon. For their ordinary apparel, they may wear dresses of Calico, Gingham, or such other suitable material as their wardrobes will furnish.

The Religious services of the School being held in the Chapel of the Institution by the Rector, Pupils have rarely occasion to visit the city. They are allowed to accept invitations in the City for the day only, once a month, and never for the evening.

They have opportunities of seeing their friends, and acquiring ease of manner in society, at the *Soirees*, which are statedly held.

Raleigh, Sept. 26, 1845. 78tf

RANAWAY

FROM the subscriber, the 13th of August, my negro boy WILEY. He is about common stature, stout built, very muscular, weighing I should think about 175 or 180 pounds, very black, a little inclined to stutter and when alarmed stutters pretty badly, aged about 27 or 28 years. He is a cowardly fellow when hemmed, depends on running and is brisk on the heel. He was well provided with both Sunday and every-day clothing which he took in a sack; wore off a round crowned wool hat, tolerably large brim, faced inside with tanned sheep-skin; he also took off a white fur hat with a black ribbon band. It is suspected that he may be passing under the name of *Jim*, and was possibly about Greensboro' some weeks ago, and may be trying to get to a free State. Any person who will detect said Wiley and confine him in Jail, so that I get him shall be liberally rewarded.

BENJAMIN RUSH.

Montgomery Co. N. C. Sept. 1845. 78-8w.

MISS BINGHAM

HEREBY gives notice to her friends and the public, that she will commence the Fall Term in her School on MONDAY THE 6th OF OCTOBER, in the brick house near Mr. Kyle's, on Green street. Unremitted attention will be given to the Pupils in the different branches pursued by them. Miss Bingham hopes not to be outdone by any Teacher in the State.

Sept. 29, 1845. 78-8w

A situation as Teacher in a public School, or in a respectable private family, is wanted by a young gentleman who has had several years experience in that capacity.

Address C. B. B., Fayetteville, N. C.

Sept. 30, 1845. 78-4w

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber will continue to carry on the ***Tailoring Business*** at Floral College, Robeson County, N. C., and will give good wages and constant employment to one or two good workmen forthwith. None need apply but those of steady habits and good moral character.

JOHN McINNIS.

September 27, 1845. 78-2w

A TEACHER WANTED.

A SINGLE lady, who has had some experience in teaching, and who is qualified to give instruction in Music and French, in addition to the usual branches of a thorough English Education, may find employment by making application to the editor of this paper. He is desirous of engaging the services of a competent female, to conduct in part the instruction of the school proposed to be opened in his family. Recommendations of an unexceptionable character will be required of course.

T. MEREDITH.

Raleigh, Sept. 26. 78-2w.

HANDSOMER THAN THE LAST.

New Fall and Winter Fancy

DRY GOODS.

W. G. MATTHEWS

IS now receiving a new selection of Fall and Winter Goods of the latest and newest styles, consisting of black, and fancy colored Rep Cashmeres, Chusaw, Omb'et de Laines, Cashmere de Laines, Crape de Laines, Plaid de Laines, plain colored and Mouslin de Laines, and other worsted goods for Ladies' Dresses. French, English, and American Prin's, (new style.) Blue, black, green, and steel mixed Cloths; fancy colored Cassimeres; ditto Silk Velvet Vestings; plaid and striped ditto; Tweeds and Kentucky Jeans; linen Sheeting; bleached and brown Sheetings and Shirtings; Tickings; Checks; Diapers; Towels; Drills and Stripes; Neck Handkerchiefs and Scarfs; Pocket do; linen Tapes; spool, skein, and Flax Thread; Kid Gloves; silk and worsted Mitts and Gloves; Umbrellas; Boots and Shoes; Caps; Blankets and Overcoats, and a variety of other Goods not mentioned.

Also, a full assortment of Bonnets, Ribbons, and Flowers, silk and worsted Shawls and Cravats, &c.

—ALSO—

A few boxes prime CHEESE.
5 M. Principe Cigars, (choice brands.)
4 boxes Myers' best Aromatic Chewing Tobacco.

And daily expected, Loaf and Brown Sugars, Coffee, Teas, Wines, 4th proof French Brandy, Holland Gin, and Champagne Wine, "Crown Brand." Call soon and see, as these goods will be sold low.

Sept. 6, 1845. 75-6w

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills,

Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort,	Sands' Sarsaparilla,
Beckwith's Pills,	Peters' Pills,
Seidlitz Powders,	Cologne Water,
Henry's Magnesia,	London Mustard,
Congress Water,	Indelible Ink,
Rowand's Tonic Mixture,	

Together with an assortment of fresh and genuine Drugs and Medicines, for sale by

SAM'L J. HINSDALE, Druggist.

August 25, 1845. 73-tf

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have associated themselves in business, under the firm and style of

A. & E. McPherson,

And taken a Store on Green street, midway between Eccles' Bridge and the Market House, where they are now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a

General Assortment of DRY GOODS,

Among which are—Cloths, supr. black and fancy Cassimeres, Satin, Velvet and Valencia Vestings, Pilot Cloths, Muslin-de-Lains, Cashmere-d'Ecosse, Merinos, Alpacas, Bombazines, Flannels, Sattinets, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Kerseys, Blankets, Irish Linen, Long Lawn, Gentlemen's Scarfs and Stocks, Italian Cravats, supr. Silk Shawls, Plaid and Knit ditto, Canvass and Padding, Silk Buttons, Hooks and Eyes, Suspenders, Taylor's Persian Thread, Cotton Hose and Half Hose, Bonnet Ribbons, Victoria Girdles.

—ALSO—

Fashionable Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, fine Florence and Straw Bonnets,

And many other articles in the Dry Goods line too tedious to enumerate; all of which will be sold at the lowest market prices. Those wishing to purchase, will please call and examine the Stock.

A. & E. McPHERSON.

Sept. 23, 1845. 77-6w

☞ Carolinian copy.

J. W. BAKER

IS now receiving his large and general assortment of CHAIRS, from fine Hair Seat Mahogany, down to the common Windsor, purchased by himself for cash at the Manufactories at Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, which will be sold as low, probably lower, than any in the market. Also, a general assortment of LOOKING GLASSES, rich Mahogany frames; an assortment of Philadelphia made Curled Hair MATTRESSES, with a large assortment of

CABINET FURNITURE,

Of his own manufacture, comprising all the articles usually kept in a Furniture Ware Room, viz: Sideboards, Bureaus, Secretary and Book Cases, Tables, Wardrobes, spring seat and plain Sofas, Divans, Arm Rocking Chairs, French and Post Mahogany Bedsteads, curled and bird-eye Maple do., patent windlass Bedsteads, &c. &c., all of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

Sept. 20, 1845. 77tf

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed to the large double Brick Store House foot of Haymount, formerly occupied by J. C. & G. B. Atkins, recently by Jones & Dunn, where he will open in a few days a very extensive assortment of GOODS, of almost every variety, a more particular description of which will be given hereafter.

JOHN D. WILLIAMS.

September 24, 1845. 77-tf

3500 LBS. BACON, of very superior quality, just received and for sale by B. ROSE & SON.

September 22, 1845. 77-3w

Money Wanted.

THE Subscriber requests all those indebted to him, either by Note or Book Account, over 12 months standing, to settle the same as soon as practicable, as further indulgence will not be given.

N. B. Payments may be made to John Hartman or James McDonald in the absence of the Subscriber.

GEO. W. McDONALD.

Sept. 22, 1845. 77-tf

☞ Carolinian copy 4 weeks.

Fayetteville, 22d Sept. 1845.

HEAD QUARTERS—REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

33d Regiment N. C. Militia.

THE OFFICERS of the 33d Regiment of North Carolina Militia are hereby ordered to appear at the Court House in Fayetteville, ON THURSDAY THE 16th OCTOBER NEXT, at 10 o'clock A. M., armed and equipped as the law directs:—and to have their respective Companies at the same place, on FRIDAY the 17th October, at 10 o'clock A. M., for parade.

By order of the Col. Commandant.

77] ELIJAH FULLER, Adjutant.

KNOWLTON'S PATENT

For grinding Corn, Cob, and Shuck, and shelled Corn, with increased speed.

THE undersigned are Agents for this improvement, in the Counties of Duplin, Sampson, Brunswick, Columbus, Richmond and Anson. One object of this notice is to let those who may wish to avail themselves of the great privilege of grinding for their stock, know, that they may house their corn in the shuck, and that they can have the patent applied to their mills this Fall.

By experiment, corn cobs are found to contain saccharine matter, mucilage, oil and tar. They make good potash. Experience further shows, that animals fed with meal of which the cob is a part, are less liable to disease than they otherwise would be. A gentleman of this (Cumberland) county has tried it for ten years, and has not lost a horse in the time, (except a colt from staggers:) whereas, prior to that time, he lost one or two annually. We consider it a settled point, that this kind of food affords not only a great saving of grain, at least one-fourth, but is highly important on account of its wholesome effects. Of this we have sufficient testimony, in addition to the certificates published below. Persons wishing the improvement in the above counties, may address

W. DAVIS,
St. Paul's, Robeson, N. C., or
M. RUSSELL, Fayetteville.

Mill owners of Bladen, Robeson and Cumberland, may, when they wish the improvement, make it known to

M. RUSSELL.

Fayetteville, Sept. 22, 1845. 77-tf

I hereby certify that I have had my grist mill adjusted on Knowlton's patent, for the purpose of grinding corn in the ear and shuck, which it now does well and fine, at the rate of 20 bushels per hour, and corn shelled at least one third faster than before; stones thirty-eight inches in diameter. I consider it a very valuable improvement to planters, the saving in feeding with corn and cob meal about one-fourth, and the food more wholesole for stock generally.

THOS. C. SMITH.

August 21, 1845.

BLADEN COUNTY, August 22, 1845.

I hereby certify that I have had Knowlton's patent for grinding corn, cob and shuck, applied to my grist mill, and am pleased with its performance, as it grinds the corn and shuck sufficiently fine, and grinds shelled corn with about half a head of water, at least twice as fast as it used to do with a full head.

JOHN McCALL.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed his **BOOK STORE** to the New Fire-proof building just erected on the well known Stand which he has occupied for twelve years past. He is now receiving, via Warsaw, his full supplies of

BOOKS AND STATIONARY,

Purchased during the last few weeks in New York, to which he invites the attention of his old friends and customers.

E. J. HALE.

Sept. 20.

Southern Harmonies,

JUST RECEIVED, together with a variety of **SCHOOL BOOKS.**

Also, The History of the Irish Volunteers of 1782, price 25 cents; Evelyn, or the Heart unmasked, by Mrs. Mowatt, 2 vols., 50; Pen and Ink Sketches, 50; Mysteries of the Inquisition, 2 vols., 1 00; Paul Deverel, 25; The Lone Star, a Tale of Texas, 25; The Village Belles, 25; Mrs. Caudle's Curtain Lectures, with plates, 12½; Paul Redding, 25; Chronicles of the Bastile, 75; History of Mesmerism, 25.

E. J. HALE.

Sept. 22.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA, Rowand's Tonic Mixture, Fahnestock's Vermifuge,

For sale at the Bookstore of E. J. HALE.

Sept. 22.

Splendid Lotteries.

J. G. GREGORY & CO., MANAGERS.

50,000!!!

THE SPLENDID
ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class B for 1845, to be drawn in Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, October 11th, 1845.

78 NUMBER LOTTERY—15 DRAWN BALLOTS.
BRILLIANT SCHEME.

1 Grand Capital of $50,000!
1 Splendid Prize of 25,000!

1 Prize of	$10,000	50 Prizes of	$1,000
1 ditto	6,000	50 ditto	500
1 ditto	3,877	50 ditto	400

&c. &c. &c.

Tickets $15—Halves $7 50—Quarters $3 75—Eighths $1 87½.

Certificates of Packages of		26 Wholes,	$180 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Halves,	90 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Quarters,	45 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Eighths	22 50

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of *each drawing* sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us. Address,

J. G. GREGORY & CO., Managers,
Washington City, D. C.

September 6, 1845. 75-dpd

NOTICE.

THE Certificate of Stock for Seventeen Shares of the Capital Stock of the Cape Fear Navigation Company, standing in the name of the Subscriber, having been lost, Notice is hereby given, that at the expiration of three months from the date hereof, application will be made to the President and Directors for the issue of a new Certificate.

WM. HOOPER.

Sept. 12, 1845. 76-3m

NATHANIEL MACON.

The following character of NATHANIEL MACON, is given by Mr. Ingersoll in his new work, the War of 1812:—

"Nathaniel Macon was a practical apostle of a sect of politicians radically democrats, invincibly opposed to that small majority of the American people who organized the federal constitution, modified to republican institutions, on the English model of regulation. Mr. Macon was opposed to it, as by far too monarchical.—Hamilton dreaded anarchy, and deemed the English government the mildest form of republicanized monarchy. Jefferson dreaded monarchy, and thought that the American government should be original. Washington, perhaps, doubted the republican experiment; but was resolved to make it in good faith, though, as he said, it cost him the last drop of his blood. Macon had full faith in the most democratic institutions, willing to trust the people further, perhaps, than Jefferson would have ventured—far beyond Washington—and to an extent which Hamilton considered anarchical. Madison, the disciple of Jefferson and admirer of Washington, took middle ground between them all. Washington, Jefferson, Madison, and Macon all proved the sincerity of their professions, by practising them through life, and to the last, when beyond life's common climacteric, when no selfish or improper motive could induce it; calmly dying as they lived, entirely faithful to their respective principles. Hamilton was cut off by an untimely death, in the prime of life, killed in a duel at 47 years of age, by Burr, on the same spot and about the same time where and when his eldest son was also killed in a duel.—He, too, no doubt, cherished to the last the politics he professed. Selecting from the government of the Old World, ranging from the bowstring despotism of Turkey, to the democratical royalty of a mother country; the founders of an American constitution chose the latter as a model, reduced it to republicanism, confederation, and much enlarged suffrage. Mr. Macon, a soldier of the American revolution, the native of a State where English tories were most vindictive and mischievous, and born, as he must have been, an innate republican, detested English monarchy, despised English aristocracy, and never could have been reconciled to the turbulence of English democracy. He was a man of middle stature, between 50 and 60 years of age; when I first knew him, with a round, shining, playful countenance, bald and gray, always dressed in the same plain but not inelegant manner, and so peculiar in his ideas and conversation, that one of the Jersey members told him, that if he should happen to be drowned, he should look for Macon's body up the stream, instead of floating with the current. Of a distinguished family, brought up to riches and accomplished education, he left Princeton college in the revolution, not for an epaulette and small sword, but the musket and knapsack of a common soldier; as such, enlisted and re-enlisted in the American army, served long in the ranks—at one time as a private under the command of his own brother—never, it is said, desiring to be commissioned as an officer.—Lest this strange perversion of common ambition should seem to imply any dissolute vulgarity of disposition, it should be added that his habits, tastes, and associations, were all gentlemanly, perfectly temperate, and without the slightest touch of unsocial, gloomy, or coarse propensity.—Elected to the House of Commons of North Carolina, he unfurled there his radical banner in the same quiet and inoffensive way that always marked his singular career, opposing the adoption of the federal constitution with all his ability. In 1791, chosen to the House of Representatives of the United States, he remained there five-and-twenty years by continual re-elections, having filled the great station, for a time, of Speaker of that house. But neither his principles nor his habits fitted him for its industrious, onerous, and absolute, if not arbitrary, functions. To rule or govern was disagreeable to him, or to labor. As a speaker, he practised the principles he always professed, of the utmost freedom; letting the house alone to keep itself in order, without the presiding officer's interposition—a principle, in theory, so true, that seldom does a newly-elected Speaker return thanks for that honor, without reminding his suffragans of the house that he is but their reflected image, and that unless they keep themselves in order, it will be vain for him to attempt it.

"In 1816, Macon was translated to the Senate, as a representative of North Carolina in that body. In 1828, he voluntarily retired from public life, and spent the rest of his days at home, a planter and sportsman; to the last, fond of his game of whist, the chase, and other recreations. Beloved by his family, neighbors, and slaves, in charity with all mankind, at peace with himself, he died at a good old age, with much more veneration and influence than fall to the lot of many more conspicuous personages. His system of government was, to govern as little as possible. Extensive dissension, and little legislation, he held to be the policy and duty of Congress. Let alone, was his policy for nations, for parties, and for individuals; his strong preference in this respect being probably strengthened by plantation life and property, which beget intractable independence, and embolden proprietors to claim a sort of Polish veto against whatever crosses their homestead, or requires their submission. Six years' service for a senator, were, in his opinion, five too many, and one enough for a representative in Congress. Tyranny begins where annual elections end, was one of his maxims. Nothing is more miserable than a splendid and expensive government, was another.. He was a constant advocate of frequent elections, that all offices should be elective, and for short terms of office—not as the only democratic, but likewise as the most durable tenure. High salaries he considered mere baits for irregular and ungovernable ambition. I have often heard him triumphantly argue, that the annual, and even semi-annual judicial elections in parts of New England, were the best guarantee for faithful and permanent service; and he would mention families kept in office from generation to generation by such elections, as irrefutable proof of his opinion. Armies, navies, cities, and all coercive authority, including taxes, he opposed, as well as the good-behavior tenure, and political authority of the judiciary. Unbounded confidence in popular virtue was the religion of his politics. As during most of his life British power and influence were the monsters of republican aversion, he was invariably set against those Jefferson called Anglomen, looked with contempt upon all the imported aperies, and what many consider refinements of fashionable life, and with a stronger feeling than contempt on that American idolatry of England, which predominated till the war of 1812, and which is not yet extinct. Jefferson, a free-thinker, would level up to the doctrines of Franklin, Penn, Locke, and Milton, and extirpate aristocratic and regal encroachments, which have usurped the place of aboriginal liberty and equality. Macon, not so deep in thought, literature, or science, as Jefferson, would have outstripped him in actual reform. But he was a passive, not active, radical, except by example. Negation was his ward and arm. His economy of the public money was the severest, sharpest, most stringent and constant refusal of almost any grant that could be proposed. Every one with legislative experience knows that many, if not most, public donations, bounties, indemnities, and allowances are unjust, often unconstitutional, to individuals, commonwealths, corporations, or companies. It requires courage, however, and fortitude, to vote against pensions, compensations for alleged wrongs, and the various other demands on congressional charity. Mr. Macon had no such charity, disclaimed it altogether, and kept the public purse much more stingily than his own. With him, not only was *optimum vectigal parsimonia*—parsimony the best subsidy,—but *unicum*—the only one. No device or contrivance could seduce his vote for such objects, which are the common contrivances for local popularity of most members of Congress, but were with him repudiated to the great gratification of a North Carolina constituency, not rich, and sharing few national favors of the kind. In the nearly forty years he served in Congress, no ten members gave so many negative votes. He was in opposition throughout much of the eight years of Washington's and all the four of John Adams's administration; did not coincide with all of Jefferson's, and part of Madison's; preferred restrictions and measures of passive suffering, that he thought might prevent war, which he considered dangerous to republican institutions, though he voted for it as necessary evil, and then against most of the strong acts proposed to carry it on. Though supporting the war with all his heart, according to his own peculiar politics, when Monroe, as Secretary of War, called on Congress for conscription to raise an army, and Dallas, as Secretary of the Treasury, required all the taxes to be much increased, and others superadded, Macon voted against all these measures. It was alleged, however, by others besides him, eminent supporters of the war, that some of these measures, especially conscription, were of rigor beyond law. When Mr. Eppes, the son-in-law of Jefferson, chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, during the war, had constitutional scruples as to some of these measures, Monroe said that we should look to the constitution after war; but that, with the capital sacked, and the enemy threatening us at all points, from Plattsburg to New Orleans, we must put forth the whole force of the nation, without too scrupulous regard for what was constitutional. When, in patriotic effort, Dallas poured out a flood of paper in treasury notes, one of Macon's maxims was, that paper money was never beat. Without ever losing the confidence of his party, no member of it so often voted against them. Tenacious and inflexible, remonstrance availed nothing with him. He never quarrelled about his frequent nays, but never abandoned or reduced them. Not taciturn or austere, he was a frequent speaker, always good-humored and jocular, but always self-opinionated. Macon had ingrain preference for the advantages of rural over city life, to form the faculties, both mental and bodily, for distinction, for courage, eloquence, endurance, and every kind of eminence. No man should live, he said, where he can hear his neighbor's dog bark. Sometimes, when a city member addressed the house to his satisfaction, he would jocosely say, I liked that: what a pity you were born and brought up in town; but for that, you might have come to something. Towns he thought unfavorable to the fervor and fortitude which stimulate excellence.—Frivolous occupations take place of earnest contemplation and enterprise. Reading is not of the right sort, if there be not even too much of it. Rural life is less stagnant, more racy, more thoughtful, and self-dependent. When it is not only rural, but border life, full of exposure, adventure, and exploit, it obviously conduces to greater strength of character. Some savagism may become mixed with it, which does not detract from the strength, however it may occasionally tarnish the civilization. Not one of the greatest Presidents of the United States laid the basis of his elevation in a city. Washington, Napoleon, Jackson, were sylvan born—born to effort and endurance. I believe Macon never held any office by other than popular election. Indeed, he was too fond of ease for the laborious responsibility of executive place. He is an illustrious example of the eminence and celebrity attainable by faithful service in Congress, with moderate abilities, constant integrity, and no ulterior or untoward ambition.

Few public speakers, secretaries, ministers, or judges, aspirants or incumbents of place by executive choice, fill, with posterity, so large a place in public esteem as Nathaniel Macon, or exercised as much influence while in any office. Born and educated among what Jefferson calls natural aristocracy, the aristocracy of virtue and talents, Macon's distinction is that he loved the people. Learning, eloquence, and action were not his merits. During his nearly forty years of life in Congress, he hardly ever proposed any measure; but sincerity, simplicity, moderation, forbearance, and integrity, gave him titles to respect which make even his memory influential. Artificial aristocracy, by birth or wealth, Jefferson deemed a mischievous ingredient in government, whose ascendancy should be prevented. But natural aristocracy, by virtue and talents, he regarded as the most precious gift of nature for the instruction, trusts, and government of society; and that form of government the best, which provides most effectually for their pure selection into the offices of government. Some think that the aristocracy should be put in a separate chamber of legislation, where they may be hindered from doing mischief by co-ordinate branches, and be a protection to wealth against the agrarian and plundering enterprises of a majority of the people. "That," wrote Jefferson to Adams, "is your opinion; while I think that the American constitution provides a better remedy, by leaving the free separation and election of the natural aristocracy from the mass, who will, in general, choose the good and the wise.—Wealth will take care of itself. Cabals in the Senate of the United States furnish many proofs that to give an elevated class power to prevent mischief, is to arm them for it." Macon's equality and radicalism went beyond Jefferson's. But he was an inactive reformer, and merely by the force of example, as the American republic acts on the rest of the world. A planter of moderate fortune, coveting no more, disliking the labor-gained wealth of professional life, and the chances of trade, he disregarded the vexatious vanities of riches or office, except that of serving the people as one of many law-makers, among whom, too, his rule was to do as little as possible. After serving a quarter of a century in the House of Representatives, what most would consider promotion to the Senate, was, perhaps, departure from his principles. Did he deem it rotation in office? a principle of republican government, of which Macon's twelve re-elections to the same seat in Congress, proved that he did not consider it applicable to elective places. Men grow insolent, said Tacitus, in a single year's public trust. Doubtless they should, by frequent recurrence of popular election, be continually subjected to that ordeal. But when incumbents of elective posts, like Macon, are faithful, they are not often supplanted without detriment to the constituency. When one party vanquishes another, it is but just that the principal places should be filled by the victorious. But abuse of this unquestionable principle as to others, demoralizes communities by pampering morbid thirst and insatiable yearning for emolument, substitutes avarice for ambition. Does not Macon's success demonstrate that no American statesman can be successfully both ambitious and avaricious? That he can no more prefer himself to the people, than serve Mammon before God? To be of the aristocracy of the democracy, is common ambition; but Macon's desire was to be of the democracy of the aristocracy.

Whatever (says Burke, writing to the French National Assembly) the distinguished few may have been, men of known rank or shining talents, it is the substance or mass of the body which constitutes its character, and must finally determine its direction. In all bodies, those who will lead must also, in a considerable degree, follow. Macon was a leading follower—not a summit, but part of the mass of Congress; not a commanding actor or writer, no demagogue, hardly communing with his constituents but by the monosyllables of votes, always before them in print, but taking no undue means for soliciting their good will. Yet his popularity never failed, his success was transcendent, and the influence of his example is still enduring and increasing. The centralism of Hamilton has almost disappeared. The federalism of Washington and the constitutionalism of Madison have been, in a measure, superseded by the republicanism of Jefferson, which may be swallowed up in the radicalism of Macon. Will that be declining or advancing?

The most frequent disparagement cast by Europeans on American republicanism, is its alleged tendency to degenerate—a downward tendency, which is to swallow up learning, wealth, liberty, and refinement, and establish a despotism of mere vulgarity; that public life is less sought by respectability than elsewhere or formerly, and that talents avoid it. Whether this be so in America, is it more so than elsewhere? Great talents are the creations of great conjunctures; and the tranquillity of the United States has been almost stagnant under the present forms of government. In such circumstances, commercial, professional, and other lucrative pursuits, are more attractive than politics; and with the growth of luxury, which has been prodigious since the introduction of paper money, there will always be a large class preferring fashionable idleness to political notoriety. Mme. de Stael says, in her considerations on the French revolution, that many of the old nobility of Europe despised the Emperor Alexander as an upstart, not to be received into good society. Social and ancestral distinction, a strong desire, more prevalent in Europe, is not without acknowledgment in America. Descendants of celebrated Americans are often chosen into political life, for that reason. Congress and the State legislatures abound with members boasting some family merit, such as kindred with soldiers of the revolution; and it is common to meet with Americans who preserve their ancestors' certificates of service in the revolutionary army, as if they were patents of nobility. Besides the merits of personal pedigree, Burke eloquently vindicates those of honorable national lineage. Yet the country attorneys, village lawyers, notaries, brokers, traders, and clowns, whom he enumerates as the majority of the third estate of the French National Assembly, inferior, in his judgment, to the noblemen and gentry he extols as hereditary legislators, enacted laws which reformed the crumbling basis of society, and reconstructed France so as to render that declining kingdom not only freer, but incomparably happier, richer, and greater than it was before the days of what Burke calls its downfall. If De Tocqueville's idea be true, that American democracy is irresistibly swallowing up everything else American, and such be the decline which Europe imputes to this country, at all events Great Britain, France, and all the freer kingdoms of Europe, are passing down the same declivity with more violence and precipitation than this country, one of whose consolations is Jefferson's maxim, that government, at best, is but relative good, and that, with all the faults of which it is accused, democracy is at least a less injurious and more durable state than royalty, since one of the unquestionable consequences of the American revolution is that revolutionary movements, with equality and liberty, have begun throughout the Old World. Be that as it may as to public bodies and national stability, Macon found public life not more precarious or unprofitable, and less toilsome or irksome than private pursuits; and if American legislatures had more of such men, faithfully representing a sovereign people, public life would be reasonable support, and the most honorable occupation. For State legislatures and Congress, in most instances, are the mere chrysalis between worm and butterfly, where insect members perish after a short flight. But such is not legitimate rotation in office, nor, the public service Macon performed. With him, a place in Congress was the ultimate, not penultimate or intermediate stage; the goal, not the stepping-stone to some more profitable place or speculation, but that to which he dedicated all the faculties of all his life.

THE "PROGRESSIVE DEMOCRACY."

FROM THE RHODE ISLAND JOURNAL.

The dangerous form in which the radicalism of the day exhibits itself—doubly dangerous from the well-established fact that the more ultra the doctrines the more certain they are of the countenance and ultimate adoption of the Democratic party—is hardly appreciated by moderate men, who are unable to keep themselves acquainted with the onward tide of Democratic progress. There is in New York a body of ultra Locofocos styling themselves the National Reform Association. These are the men who first started the Subtreasury scheme, and laid the foundations of the Locofoco party, which, although ridiculed and denounced by the Democratic organs at the time of its origin, soon swallowed the Democratic party, and forced all its worst doctrines into the creed of Democratic faith. These are the men who first stirred up the rebellion in Rhode Island, and who commenced the anti-rent agitation in New York. Grown bolder by the success which they have met in their dictation to the radical party, they now avow all the doctrines of open agrarianism. The following extracts from some of their recent publications will show how far they are prepared to go:

> "Every citizen of this State who has gone to the grave *landless* and *in poverty*, has *gone there a* PLUNDERED *man; plundered by society of his rights to a home;* and his life, in all probability, greatly shortened by the *robbery*, that few might be surfeited to repletion. Every citizen of the State who has now *no right to a freehold*, is a PLUNDERED MAN of an inestimable right which *belongs to him by virtue of his existence. Every man has an indisputable right and title to land enough to live upon; and no one has a just title to a foot more than is necessary for the subsistence of his family, while another is without land.* Land is an inalienable right.
>
> PLAN OF RESTORING THE LAND OF NEW YORK TO THE PEOPLE.
>
> *To secure to every Farmer a Farm.*
>
> 1. No one hereafter shall, under any circumstances, *become possessed of more than one hundred and sixty acres of land in this State.*
>
> *To secure to every mechanic or professional man a lot.*
>
> 2. No one hereafter shall, under any circumstances, *become possessed of more than one lot* in a city or village, (the size of which may be regulated by the city or town authorities.)
>
> *To abolish at once the Feudal Tenures.*
>
> 3. There shall be a special court of commissions, composed of landholders and (poor) lacklanders, proportioned to the numbers of their respective classes in the State, who shall, in all cases where land is held by a twenty years or more, a life, or a perpetual lease, determine, on principles of *equity*, (WITHOUT REGARD TO LEGAL WRONGS,) what (or whether any) compensation shall be paid to the *claimant in full extinguishment* of his claim.
>
> *To abolish mortgages.*
>
> 4. The homestead lot or farm shall be inalienable, except at the will of the occupant, and then only transferable to a landless person.
>
> *To abolish monopolies by never-dying bodies without souls.*
>
> 5. Every corporation, of whatever name or nature, now holding land, shall be allowed *five years* to dispose of the same to landless persons, under the above restrictions, excepting the lots and buildings occupied for their business."

This in a few years is to be the established Democracy of the country; for this is the latest and the worst, and in no instance has the latest and the worst failed to be the most successful doctrine in the Democratic party. It follows from Dorrism, and Dorrism is modern Democracy, inevitably; for the "landless" exceed in numbers the landholders, and the power of the majority to overthrow the rights of landed property is just as plain as those powers which have been claimed for it in this State.

Love is often a solitary leaf, but neither storm nor blight can fade it. Like the perfume that a dead flower sends forth, it is sweet when all the gay sunshine has departed; when all its bloom is past, it has the fragrancy of memory; it is the last lingering beam that glows long after sun and star have set—a refuge from the tempestuous and bereaving storms of life,

Paul de Kock.

FROM THE CLEVELAND HERALD.

HENRY CLAY AND ASHLAND.

The men are comparatively few, in any age or country, in whose 'daily walk and conversation' the people generally have, or can be made to feel, any interest. Most men have a local habitation and a name; but small indeed is the number whose name has become so intimately associated with the individual prosperity and national glory of their country, as to render a description of their 'Home' and *home life* of public interest.

Henry Clay is one of the few in this country, whose name and fame have become public property. During a period of nearly forty years, his official life has been inseparably identified with his country's history; and during that time, his principles, his measures, and his eloquence have had a conservative and saving influence upon national affairs, and directed and modified governmental action.

To speak of such a man, in his retirement upon his farm at Ashland—to describe his plantation and appurtenances, and to give publicity to his daily habits and manner of living, cannot be regarded as impertinent in the writer, or uninteresting to the reader.

The city of Lexington, adjoining which is Ashland, is a neat and flourishing inland town of some 8,000 inhabitants; it has many handsome public and private buildings, and splendid McAdamized roads leading to it from all directions. The surpassing beauty and loveliness of Lexington consist, not in any thing *within* or *without* the city. It is in the centre of an extensive range of country, second to no other in fertility, beauty and cultivation; and the number, elegance and spaciousness of the private residences without the town, give to it attractions more substantial, as well as ornamental, than are possessed by any city in the Union.

About one mile East from this city is Ashland, the Farm and the Home of Henry Clay. His house is a handsome and substantial edifice, the main body about 40 feet by 50, with wings of proportionate dimensions. It stands in the midst of a profusion of venerable forest trees, evergreens and shrubbery, upon a gentle elevation, in the centre of a lot containing about 50 acres, and is some forty rods from the road. A serpentine carriage way leads through the grove to the house, and numerous pathways, tastefully arranged, studiously preserved and improved, beautify his extensive grounds. His house is plainly but well furnished, containing many choice and valuable evidences of the respect and affection of his countrymen. Then there is a stone cheese-house and stone butter-house, Ashland being celebrated for the quantity of butter and cheese made thereat. His chicken-house, dove-house, stables, barn and sheds, are all in perfect repair, spacious, neat and in order. His fruit and vegetable garden contains about four acres, and in its arrangement and cultivation, I saw Mrs. Clay giving personal directions. There is also a large "green house" filled with choice plants and beautiful flowers.

His negro cottages are exceedingly comfortable, all white-washed, clean and well furnished, and plenty of flowers in the windows and about the dwellings. His slaves possess more of the comforts of life, have better dwellings, are better clothed, and work less, than a large majority of the day laborers of the North. I have never seen an establishment in any country, in all its departments, furnish so many proofs of domestic comfort, permanent and useful arrangement, united with such exceeding good taste and unpretending elegance.

Mr. Clay's Farm contains about *eight hundred acres*, and in all my wanderings, including even Old England, I have never seen the same number of acres in a body, as handsome, as productive, as well fenced, and as well cultivated. His wood-land is cleared of all underbrush and dead wood—his fields are enclosed with good fences, with the top rails all on, and not a weed or a brier in the *corners*—his hemp fields, &c., are prepared with the skill and care of a thrifty farmer—and he has a ten acre lot of corn, upon which he has bestowed extra labor and attention, with the view of obtaining the premium. Then there are his fine blooded cattle, sheep and horses, apportioned off in lots, according to age and the use and purposes for which they are designed. Indeed there is no spot in or about the residence or farm, that will not furnish evidence of his being a thrifty, profitable and practical farmer. True it is, that I had read and heard much of Mr. Clay, as the "Farmer of Ashland," but I regarded him as what is termed a *Gentleman Farmer*—as one who had a farm, but knew little and cared less how it was cultivated. But let any one walk with Mr. Clay over his broad acres—notice his intimate knowledge of every thing pertaining to farming—hear him relate how he prepares and improves his lands, changes his crops, improves his stock, and yearly renders more and more productive and profitable his extensive plantation—and he will then see with his own eyes, that one of the best practical and most useful Farmers in this or any other country, is Henry Clay, the Farmer of Ashland; and he will also see and learn that the best butter and cheese in the Lexington market are made by Mrs. Clay, the wife of the Farmer of Ashland.

Mr. Clay grows large quantities of hemp, and is connected with a son in a hemp manufactory.

Such is a brief descriptive outline of Ashland, as it was on the 11th day of April last past.

Mr. Clay has marked and distinctive features, and almost every man, woman and child, in the country, is as familiar with his personal appearance as is possible for pictorial description to furnish; but the Almighty *illumines* the human face, in some instances, with an *expression* which neither pen or pencil can describe or copy. In this respect, Mr. Clay is a remarkable instance. It is impossible for any one, to even measurably, appreciate the thrilling power of his glowing eloquence, or the persuasive and resistless influence of his personal address, without hearing and seeing the man. Thus, although I spent hours with Mr. Clay at his house and upon his farm, and listened to the instructive account of his agricultural operations for a series of years, and saw before me the rich results of his practical knowledge and thrifty industry, still it is impossible for me to convey to others even a faint idea of the Farm, his conversation and his works.

On this occasion Mr. Clay was dressed in a plain suit of domestic manufacture—joyous and cheerful, he appeared more youthful and vigorous than most men of fifty. I first saw Mr. Clay twelve years ago, and since that time I could not discover that age or the infirmities thereof had in the least impaired his physical or intellectual vigor.

Mr. Clay is associated with his son in the practice of the law at Lexington, and daily spends several hours at his office in the city, discharging the duties of his profession with the same zeal and ability that characterized the commencement of his professional career. He remarked to me, that his object was mainly to aid and advance his son, and it was also essential to his bodily health, that his mind should be furnished with his wonted intellectual food.

His office reminded me of "olden time;" no cushioned chairs, carpeted floors, mahogany book-cases and writing desks of modern days. There was a very large and well selected law library, clean floor, common old-fashioned tables, and basket-bottomed chairs. Indeed, Mr. Clay is pre-eminently plain and economical in his dress and manner of living, and has been the same unassuming Republican from orphanage to his present elevated position in the world's estimation. While at his office he discoursed of the law and the things thereunto appertaining, illustrating the progress in legal science and practice by relating amusing incidents that occurred in the course of his long and brilliant professional life.

We went to the Court House, and the suit in which Mr. Clay was engaged was put over for the day. Here I saw him at home, mingling cordially and with paternal familiarity with the young members of the Bar, and noticed the studious return of respectful and affectionate consideration. From the Court House we walked about the town, and to the residence of Gen. Leslie Coombs, where we met the Hon. Willis Green, a glorious Whig member of the last Congress. The incidents of the late Presidential canvass were here freely discussed, and a more agreeable and cheerful hour I never spent. Although we were of the defeated party, and Mr. Clay the defeated candidate of that party, still his sparkling humor, illustrative anecdotes, joyous and brilliant descriptions and recitals, made him to my mind, as in fact I believe he really is, one of the happiest men on the earth.

This, as I have said, was the eleventh day of April last, and it was, as Mr. Clay informed me, the anniversary of his marriage. This day, 46 years ago he was married, and was one day less than 22 years of age at the time—making his age sixty-eight on the 12th day of April, 1845.

After dinner, Mr. Clay sat with me two hours, discoursing freely and earnestly of public men and public measures. He spoke of Webster, Wright, Adams, Jackson, Van Buren, Tyler, and others, and of the political acts and principles of each. He talked of slavery and abolition, Polk and Texas—of the present dangers and obstacles to our national honor and prosperity, and his abiding confidence in, and his enduring gratitude to the American people. Every word of this calm, yet earnest conversation, is fresh in my recollection, and I would that every man who claims the protection and rights of American citizenship, could have heard it.—While discussing the public acts of political friends, and political opponents, in no instance did I discover any partizan feeling or hear an unkind word. I heard him speak of Mr. Webster with pleasure, for it is generally understood that their personal intercourse for some years, has not been very cordial. Of Mr. Webster's public life and services he spoke in strong terms of commendation, specifying numerous acts and deeds that secured unfading honors upon his country. He gave several senatorial illustrations of the intellectual powers and influence of Mr. Webster, which were the highest possible eulogy one statesman could bestow upon another.

Towards evening, it being Saturday, we visited the market. Here he was greeted affectionately by every one; and he had a kind word for every man, woman and child, who occupied stalls within, or sold vegetables without. As we were leaving the market, a hardy, middle-aged man approached him, and extending his hand, said, "This must be Henry Clay?" Mr. Clay took his hand, saying, "Certainly, sir." The stranger continued, looking Mr. Clay steadily in the face, "I have never before seen you, sir, but I voted for you; and in '48, I *shall* vote for you again: my home is in Indiana—God bless you, sir."

While walking through the streets, Mr. Clay, in earnest conversation, would often stop me on the side walk; in a few minutes, there would be a circle of attentive listeners. Although at home, and daily seen by all, the desire to hear him is as keen and anxious, as with those who never saw him.

Mr. Clay has more ardent personal friends, I believe, than any man living—among his neighbors at home, where he has spent a long life, he is loved. His public services entitle him to a nation's gratitude; but the God of nature has given him a benignity of expression, an amenity of manner, and a nobleness of soul, that at once attract the attention and steal the confidence of all who see him. I have seen him in the Senate Chamber, in the Supreme Court of the United States, in the gay and brilliant drawing room at Washington, at his own house, upon his farm, in the market place and among his neighbors—and in all places and in every situation, he has appeared to me the same unequalled Henry Clay.

He is different from most other distinguished men, and this difference I can best explain in this wise: Let Mr. Clay walk through our streets, and every man, woman and child, would not only stop and look at him, *but feel an irresistible desire to speak to him, and the children would run to catch hold of him*; so also, let Gen. Jackson and Daniel Webster walk through our streets, every one would stop to look at them—but the *difference* is this: *No one would feel a desire to speak to them, and the children would be afraid of them.*

Look to your Shucks.—As the period for pulling Corn is now at hand, we would suggest to our Farmers the expediency of housing it with the Shucks on. They will thus be enabled to avail themselves of the Cob and Shuck Mill, which is effecting so great a revolution and saving in the feed of Cattle and Horses.—*Ral. Register.*

New Orleans, Sept. 23.

SIXTEEN DAYS LATER FROM MEXICO.

WITHDRAWAL OF THE FRENCH MINISTER.

The U. S. steam frigate Princeton arrived at Pensacola on the morning of the 20th instant, having sailed from Vera Cruz on the evening of the 15th. Our previous dates were brought by the Mexican schooner Geraldo, which left Vera Cruz on the 30th of August.

The French Minister, Baron Alleye de Ciprey, having been again refused the reparation he demanded for the personal indignities offered him some months since, has demanded and received his passports. He was expected to leave in the next packet from Vera Cruz. The Siglo Diez y Neuve makes an elaborate defence of the action of the Mexican Government, insisting upon it that the demands of the Baron were beyond reason, and could not be granted without trampling upon the inviolability of the power of the judiciary and the social guarantees which repose thereupon.

By the papers received at Vera Cruz on the 14th from Mexico it appears that a despatch had arrived at the capital, stating that 3000 regular troops of the United States and 1500 Texans were on the march for Matamoros.

Tobasco was still in the possession of the Federalists, and as yet the Government have been unable to despatch any troops to put down the revolt. The revolution at Tobasco is repudiated by the Federalists of Mexico.

Paredes was at San Luis Potosi with a force of 10,000 men. He was ostensibly making preparations to march for the northern frontier; but his designs are suspected, and he has been accused in Mexico of aiming at a military dictatorship.—A division under his command have pronounced against the present Government, and in favor of a military system. Paredes has written that he has succeeded in restoring order, and professes to be favorably disposed to the present Government; these professions are, however, distrusted.

The Santa Anna party are in favor of postponing the declaration of war against the United States to a more propitious time, in view of the present distracted and unprepared condition of the country. The Siglo XIX still contends, as it did in the outset that as the war with the United States is a war of defence solely, the object of which is to recover a portion of territory which has been wrested from Mexico, that an *express declaration* or announcement of war is not necessary; that the previous protests and solemn declarations of Mexico cover the whole ground.

The Government is so beset with difficulties and embarrassed in its resources, and the country is in so distracted a state, that it is believed that another revolution is inevitable, and that it may occur at any moment.—*Picayune.*

FROM THE WASHINGTON UNION.

LATEST MEXICAN JOURNALS.

From a file of Mexican papers of late dates, too numerous to be culled more attentively at present, the following hasty abstract has been made.

It is evident from the contents of these papers, that the Mexicans are preparing for war after their own fashion, but with a steady determination which amply justifies all the preparations which have been made by our government. They speak of the contest as inevitable, and as one which threatens their national existence. In a well-written communication of some length, in one of those papers, the writer undertakes to demonstrate that there is no necessity for any further declaration of war by the Mexican Congress, and says that when General Almonte, by direction of Santa Ana, notified our government that Mexico would consider the adoption by Congress of a resolution to annex Texas as tantamount to a declaration of war, Santa Ana was, in fact, in the exercise of all the powers of government, executive and legislative, and was competent, not only to proclaim war, but to declare it; and that the contingency having arisen, war is declared, and actually exists.

A circular from the Treasury Department of Mexico, dated August 26, requires the governors of the several departments to establish *juntas* or committees for soliciting and receiving donations of money or other articles, for the purpose of assisting the government in the prosecution of the war against the United States.

The revolt of a part of the army, under the command of General Paredes, is the subject of considerable discussion. The *Siglo Diez y Nueve* of the 8th of September contains an address signed by the officers of the troops concerned in the movement, in which they warmly defend themselves from what they call the calumnious accusation of mutiny, and state that what they did was the result of actual and unavoidable necessity, and not from any indisposition to advance towards the enemy. The same troops, they say, had often marched without bread or shoes; but it did not follow from that, that it was their duty to do so in all cases; and in the present case, nothing would have been gained to their country by their marching, destitute and dispirited, to meet a powerful foe.

The following curious specimen of bombast is from a Tampico paper: "Why are not our valiant troops battling with these *Yankes* drunk with *wisky* and raw meet, who would let themselves be killed like hogs? Why have not the enemy's advanced troops perished by the swords and lances of our invincible veterans of the North? Why should they be permitted to fortify themselves, in order that, in cold blood, and so ingloriously, with their fifteen-chambered rifles, they may make us purchase victories dearly?"

The *Siglo Diez y Nueve* of the 11th of September, speaking of the arrival of a courier from Matamoras with the news of the advance of our troops, says: "Such intelligence proves that there is no longer a moment to be lost, and that the patriotism and honor of the Mexicans imperiously require that the government and people should devote all their thoughts to one object—the punishment of the infamous invaders of the republic."

The government was calling the regular troops from all the departments remote from the apprehended theatre of war, and supplying their place by local militia, styled "defenders of the country."

LATEST FROM MEXICO.

The official paper publishes, in the form of a Letter from Pensacola, news from Mexico brought by the U. S. steamer Princeton, just arrived at Pensacola from Vera Cruz. As the letter may fairly be presumed to be from an Officer of the Navy, and of course therefore to be entitled to full confidence, we copy from it all that part of it which will impart any new information to our readers, as follows:

"There appears not the least reason to apprehend a declaration of war at present. A proposition to that effect was sent to Congress by the Executive about the same time with the loan bill, but it has not been acted upon, nor is it expected to be taken up. This is probably what Government desired, as all thinking men were convinced of the folly of declaring war in the miserably unprepared state of the country. There is no doubt the Government *did* hope to collect a force rapidly, march suddenly upon Texas, and forestall or surprise our troops. Of course they have failed in this; but their intention still is to begin hostilities in that quarter without any further declaration. In this desire the nation is certainly unanimous, nor is there shown, by Government, press, or people, the least disposition to negotiate with the United States.

"General Paredes was at San Louis Potosi, two hundred and sixty miles from Mexico, and more than four hundred from Matamoras, at the last accounts, which are up to the 1st September. He has six or seven thousand men, miserably clad and armed. A serious mutiny took place on the 9th August in one of the divisions of his army at Paresco, three leagues from San Luis. The soldiers, joined by most of the officers, refused to march further until their wants were supplied. The commanding general Gaona, with twenty officers, was forced to give up the command and return to the capital, where he now demands a thorough investigation. The revolted officers have published a statement, which gives a lamentable picture of the state of the army, and the grievances which led to the disturbance. They represent their men as without shoes, some without a single shirt, and only the clothes they have on their backs; others so destitute of clothing as not to be decent; many without even a blanket or cloak to lie down upon, with no knapsacks or canteens, nor any means of transportation for the sick and lame. There is no reason to suppose that the other divisions are better supplied.

"Paredes himself is the object of the greatest interest just now. Many rumors have been and are in circulation as to his movements and intentions. It has been said that he and his troops have refused to march upon Texas until they were paid by Government; that he intended marching to Mexico, and establishing a military triumvirate, to consist of himself, Tornel, and Valencia; and that he had or would refuse to serve under Bustamente as commander-in-chief. The city of Mexico was for some time in daily expectation of a revolution; but Paredes wrote to the Minister of War from San Luis, on the 26th August, that he and his troops had most implicit confidence in the Government, and were ever ready to obey its orders. His good faith is very much doubted, but the fears of the people had somewhat subsided at the last accounts. Some apprehensions were yet felt that a disturbance might take place before the 16th instant, the day fixed for the inauguration of the President elect. There is much agitation in the army, also, from a suspicion that the present Government is sending them to the frontiers to get rid of them; and that the levy of militia is for the purpose of dispensing with the standing army. To such an extent did this feeling spread that Government came out with a circular denying the imputations. On the whole, it may confidently be asserted that the troops of Paredes will never move towards Texas until their wants are appeased, if even then. In fact, it seems physically impossible that they should do so. There are no magazines prepared for them between San Luis and the frontiers, and no stores of any kind have gone to Matamoras by sea. It was intended to send a steamer, with camp equipage and Provisions, to Arista, but want of money prevented.—This general is said to be at Matamoras with two thousand men in miserable plight. He barely raises money to pay himself and officers, and his men support themselves as they can by working at trades.

"Bustamente is talked of as commander-in-chief of all the army destined for Texas; but the report of his being actually appointed wants confirmation. He is now a member of the Senate.

"The two bodies of troops under Paredes and Arista are the only armies preparing for Texas—or, indeed, in existence—except the three or four thousand which always compose the garrison of the capital, and small parties scattered over all the Republic.

"It is said that Mr. Bankhead [the British Minister] is attempting to prevent Mexico from going to war.

"No preparations are making at Vera Cruz to fit out privateers; but a letter from New Orleans, from a respectable source, states that offers of letters-of-marque have been made to friends of the writer, both in that city and the Havana, to be used in case of war.

New Orleans, Sept. 25.

From Corpus Christi.—There were several arrivals yesterday from Corpus Christi, but the news is not very late or important. We have seen letters dated Corpus Christi, the 9th inst., which report "all's well" with the troops.

Ten days later from Texas.—The pilot boat L. N. Hitchcock, arrived at this port yesterday from Galveston, and we have dates to the 17th inst. from that place.

The National Register, published at Washington, states that the President of Texas has authorized Col. Clark L. Owen, of Jackson county, to raise one thousand men by voluntary enrolment, to be mustered into the United States service under Gen. Taylor. Maj. Hays with his command is also to co-operate with Gen. Taylor. Active measures have been taken to recruit the number of men required.

The Hon. J. B. Miller, of Fort Bend, has consented to become a candidate for Governor of the State of Texas.

The National Register says that Col. Albert C. Horton is spoken of for Lieut. Governor of the State of Texas.

The Register confirms the Indian information which we gave on Friday last. The Camanches are divided among themselves, forming the peace and the war parties. The peace party is now said to be in the ascendant, and manifest their fidelity in various ways. They were all expected to meet in a general council, to be held on Towaccano Creek, at Post No. 2, on the 15th inst. The chief Santa Anna was expected to be present and to unite with the others in a treaty of amity with us.

The late expedition under the chief Buffalo Hump, against the Mexicans, is said to have been crowned with success. They returned from beyond the Rio Grande loaded with spoils. The other tribes, says the Register, are progressing in the agricultural arts, and beginning to enjoy the blessings of civilization.

Ex-President Tyler and the Present Administration.—The Philadelphia American Sentinel, attributing the result of the late Presidential Election to President Tyler and his friends, openly reproaches the present Administration with treachery in failing to execute their part of the implied contract, by which the good offices of the one party were to be compensated with good offices by the other party.—*Nat. Int.*

"We think," says the Sentinel, "that great injustice has been done to many of the friends of President Tyler, who gallantly assisted in the Democratic party. We well remember that when the friends of President Polk were earnestly endeavoring, at a period of great darkness and uncertainty, to ride out the storm, the friends of President Tyler came to the rescue. And after the threatened vessel had reached the desired haven, it was certainly an act of treachery for those who had been thus gallantly aided, to turn upon 'these friends in need,' repudiate their services, and throw them overboard."

A Good Joke.—The following is communicated to the Richmond Whig. Of course it is only intended as a joke:—

It is said that the day on which Mr. Clay arrived at the White Sulphur, Col. Singleton of South Carolina, had invited Mr. Andrew Stephenson, Judge Peter V. Daniel, and John Tyler, to take tea in his cabin. Mr. Clay being unaware of the fact, determined about twilight, to visit the Colonel. The three worthies above mentioned, had already arrived, before the candles were lighted. Col. S. was standing in the door, as Mr. Clay approached. "How do you do, Mr. Clay?" said the Colonel, in a loud voice. Tyler sprang out of the window, ditto Peter V., Stephenson following suit. When the lights were brought, the Colonel was surprised to find his visitors had sloped.

The Money made by Farmers.—A Wisconsin letter relates the following, as a not unusual operation among the farmers of that Territory.

"I have heard of repeated instances here of men coming into Wisconsin in the Spring, taking up a quarter section (160 acres) of land, at $1 25, breaking up and fencing 50 acres, putting in wheat, and realizing from the sale of their crop the following year more than enough to pay for the land, improvements, seed and all—that is, over *one hundred per cent.* in one year."

This throws into the shade the profits of steam mills, and indeed of manufactures of all sorts. There can be no great distress in a country, where agricultural operations, pursued in this rude way, pay so well. The time is yet far distant, in this country, when the man willing to work will suffer for the want of either the luxuries or necessaries of life. Agriculture, poorly as the free traders say it is rewarded, is, on the whole, the least crowded and best paid of all departments of industry. The wonder is that any man should aim to be anything else than a good farmer.—*New York Express.*

Arrest of Counterfeiters.—We noticed in our paper, a short time since, the arrest of a part of a gang of counterfeiters in Kentucky, by an agent sent for that purpose by the Bank of Charleston, and the South-Western Rail Road Bank of this city. We have since learned, with great surprise, that the prisoners were admitted to bail in the penalty of $400 each, principals and surety. We also learn that such secret and confidential information has been received, designating the persons and purposes of the whole gang, which is probably one of the most extended and best organized ever known in the country, that will lead to the breaking up and arrest of the whole gang. The Banks, we understand, are pursuing the remaining members of the gang with the utmost vigor; and, in addition to the prisoner now in the jail of Columbus, Geo., and the arrests in Kentucky, two more of the same gang have been taken up in different parts of North-Carolina, and are now in prison, awaiting their trials, and the Banks expect soon to be advised of further arrest in other sections of the United States.

The only bills of the Bank of Charleston that have been counterfeited are the denominations of $20, and we understand the Bank has been rapidly withdrawing them from circulation for some time past. The bills of the S. W. R. R. Bank that have been counterfeited we believe, are $100.—*Charleston Courier.*

Extensive Robbery.—Mr. Reuben Rowley, an elderly gentleman from Wrentham, Massachusetts, left his home on Friday afternoon, and took the Stonington cars, from whence he took passage in the steamer Massachusetts for New York. Mr. R. had in his pocket-book $27,800 in Massachusetts State Bank bills, which he intended to invest in stocks on arriving in New York. During the passage he very imprudently took out his money, and counted it several times. On Saturday morning, when within about fifty miles of the city, he was accosted by a genteel looking man, who claimed acquaintance with him, and gave his name as Mr. Southgate. Mr. Rowley did not know him, but, as he seemed very sociable, entered into conversation with him. After conversing awhile, Southgate, who held some peaches in his hand, offered one to Mr. Rowley, which he accepted and ate. Soon after eating it he was seized with a violent pain and griping in the stomach, which caused him to go below and lie down. When the pain had subsided Mr. Rowley fell into a deep sleep, from which he did not wake until about one hour after the boat had reached the wharf. On feeling in his pocket, he found that his pocket-book and all his money was gone. He immediately communicated the fact to the police, and it is to be hoped that, owing to this early information, the daring and cunning thief may be discovered.

FROM THE WILMINGTON CHRONICLE.

WILMINGTON, ITS SHIPPING AND BUSINESS.

We attempted in one of the last numbers of the Chronicle, to give an idea of the trade of Wilmington, by exhibiting some statistics connected with one branch of industry. We will now proceed to show its relative importance as a seaport, by comparing its tonnage with the most important places South of Baltimore, and North of New Orleans, commencing with Alexandria. The tonnage of Alexandria we find put down at 14,470. Georgetown 9,964. Petersburg 3,098. Norfolk 19,079. Richmond 6,911. Charleston 29,250. Mobile 17,243. Savannah 17,930. Wilmington 18,232. Nor does this statement afford a proper idea of the tonnage engaged in the trade of Wilmington. For as such vessels are, by law, alone registered at the Custom House, as trade to foreign ports, this of course, gives no idea of the number and measurement of such as sail under a coasting license, and which constitute, as every body who is familiar with our trade knows, a very large, if not the greater proportion of the tonnage of Wilmington. It shows, however, that there is more tonnage engaged in the Wilmington trade than in that of any of the places enumerated, except Charleston and Norfolk. The tonnage of Savannah and Mobile is each less than that of this port. The tonnage of Richmond, Petersburg and Georgetown together only exceeds that of Wilmington alone, by 1741 tons.

There are four lines of packets plying regularly between Wilmington and New York, employing in all *eighteen vessels*. There are two regular lines between Wilmington and Philadelphia, employing *nine vessels*. A line of *four* packets, between Wilmington and Boston. There is a daily line of steam packets between Wilmington and Charleston, employing *four boats*, averaging 400 tons each. Four steamers running between Wilmington and Fayetteville, and a contemplated line between Wilmington and Baltimore.

In speaking of packets, we of course make no enumeration of all those vessels which sail regularly to the West Indies, and other portions of the world, seeking a market.

The following articles were transported on the River the year ending 1st May, 1844, since which time we have seen no report.

5973 bales Cotton,	
5708 bales Domestics and Yarn,	
5062 barrels Flour,	
226 hhds. Tobacco,	
348 barrels Spirits,	
1486 bushels Grain,	
885 casks Flaxseed,	
$781 85 freight on articles not enumerated.	
Tolls,	$1252 12
UP.	
70,513 bushels Salt,	
2004 hhds. and Pipes,	
2071 barrels,	
589 tierces,	
239¼ tons Bar Iron,	
746 casks Lime,	
$14,633 freight on articles not enumerated.	
Tolls,	$2917 12
Total,	$4169 24

Shewing an increase of Tolls, since last year, of $913 68—the Tolls being more than in any one year since 1836.

And here follows a few facts connected with the Rail Road which may not be out of place here.

Cost of 161¼ miles Rail way, Depots, Shops, water stations and fixtures,	$1,590,422 50
Cost of 14 Locomotives, seven 8 wheeled Coaches, seven 8 wheeled baggage cars, and 70 freight cars,	170,815 21
Cost of 5 Steam Boats,	291,332 25
Entire cost of Road, Boats, Engines, &c.,	$2,052,669 96

Newbern, N. C. Sept. 30.

COTTON FACTORIES IN N. C.

The observations and experience of every day, convince us of the imperious demand there is for a speedy yet prudent embarkation of a portion of the labor and money of our State in Cotton Factories; and we are sure that no portion of the State needs them more, or is better adapted to their success, than the Eastern part. From all the information we are able to gather, there are now in successful operation in the State, twenty Cotton Factories, most of which are of the smaller class and propelled by water power. In every instance, the owners have found it a profitable investment, and the prospect before them is still more flattering. Perhaps not more than 3 or 4 out of the 20 are located east of Raleigh, although the inducements in the east and the facilities afforded, are perhaps four-fold what they are in the west. This augurs badly for the enterprise and industry of the eastern part of the State. We are not aware of any solid objection which can be urged against a more general engagement in this business. The demand for cotton yarns and coarse cloths is almost unlimited and daily increasing; and it is certainly encouraging to us to know that no yarns stand so high even at the north as those made by Carolina Factories. In the article of oznaburgs, Fayetteville is competing with any portion of the community, and is likely to push even Virginia out of the market in this article. We said last week, that in the neighborhood of Newbern, if our citizens are more inclined to make the experiment with water power, there were several eligible sites for the location of Factories. These could be obtained at an inconsiderable sum, and are never-failing streams. We trust our readers will ponder the matter and go to work.

Newbernian.

The Revenue.—As we recently stated, that there were upwards of forty Sheriffs to settle their accounts, and but ten days to make the return, it is but an act of justice to all concerned, to state, that every man came up to the scratch in due time, and that not a single delinquent remains to be proceeded against. This is strong evidence of the good faith which characterizes the public Officers of North Carolina, and shows that it is not without just claim that we boast of our honesty and punctually. We learn from a gentleman, who has had the means of knowing, that there is scarcely another State in the Union, where public settlements of this kind are made without frequent cases of delay or delinquency.

We regret to hear that the Revenue of the State will probably fall off some $5,000 in the aggregate, occasioned principally by a decrease of the Tax upon Merchants, the number of which have not only been lessened, but the amount of their Stocks greatly diminished.—*Ral. Register.*

Communication.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mr. Editor: Permit us a small space in your paper, to correct a misrepresentation contained in a communication in the Observer of last week, under the signature of "One of the Sufferers." He says, "I would ask is there not enterprise enough in the community to establish a communication between this town and Wilmington, in the forwarding of goods upon our river, that would insure an effort to get the goods forward in the low state of the river at this season of the year? or must they remain stored in Wilmington at the risk of fire, to the great annoyance of shippers, until we have sufficient water to run a steamboat drawing six feet water, that it may be more profitable for the owners of the chartered line of boats? This has been the second season we have been left without any effort to get goods up on a low state of our river."

We will now state a few facts, leaving the public for the present to draw their own conclusions in regard to the correctness of the statement of "One of the Sufferers."

For years past the Henrietta Steamboat Company has owned, and kept constantly employed, in low water, five of the best class of Lighters on the river, and during the present season, two of them have been employed between Wilmington and the cove, the other three between the cove and this place; two of the Lighters draw, when light, but five inches water, and will carry, one 100, the other 170 bales cotton in 18 inch water. We have during this season, employed all the hands that could be procured, and have had from 20 to 40 men in these boats at a time. During the month of September, when the water has been as low as it well could be, we have delivered at our landing, one hundred and ninety-five wagon and dray loads of goods, among which there was over 60 hhds. Melasses for one article. We can say that we have used all the energy and exertions in our power, and have spared neither trouble nor expense to forward the goods.

In regard to the goods shipped on the 9th Sept., they were taken with the full knowledge that there was a large cargo in advance of them, and that they would have to take their course in turn.

HALL & JOHNSON,
Agents Henrietta steamboat Co.

MACKENZIE'S PAMPHLET.

Fifty thousand copies of the Pamphlet just published at New York in the name of Wm. L. Mackenzie are said to have been sold within the last week: a proof certainly of the ravenous appetite with which the Public feeds on such food. We have ourselves run our eye hastily over it; and though it certainly contains matter sufficiently *piquant*, there is nothing in it which changes our opinion of the morals of the Tammany school of politicians, which, from our own knowledge of its character and objects, we have constantly warred against for nearly twenty years; that is, ever since its corrupting principles first gained footing in the General Government. But, as in all this time we have never suffered ourselves to make use of papers in our own hands which came into our possession under the seal of private correspondence, we must, on the same principle, still decline giving currency to those letters which can have seen the light only through a breach of trust, to say the least of it.

Mr. Mackenzie, in a letter to the Tribune, exonerates Mr. Van Ness, Mr. Bogardus, the two Messrs. Tyler, and indeed every body else, from having any part or lot in obtaining the letters of Mr. Hoyt composing his book, or in its publication—the entire honor of which achievement Mr. Mackenzie claims for himself. He further says that he is to realize no pecuniary benefit from the publication, and claims to have acted perfectly right in obtaining the letters in the manner he did, and in spreading them before the world; that his motives were purely patriotic; and, had money been his object, he has sense enough to know that he could have made more by the "black mail" operation than by the publication.—*Nat. Int.*

Renewing the old system.—Mr. Van Buren's plan of paying for writers, at the public expense, it seems, is renewed in good earnest by the present administration. The sub-editor of the Union is stated to be a clerk in the 6th author's office, at $400 per annum. The Philadelphia correspondent of the same Journal is a Custom House officer, and it is not unlikely that the New York correspondent has a perquisite of the same sort. With such motives, who can doubt the value of "public opinion!"—*New York Express.*

The Motive which stimulates the exertions of the Loco-Focos is openly confessed by *Theophilus Fisk*, senior Editor of the Washington U. S. Journal, who, in a letter to his 'Dear Junior,' from Concord, N. H. telling the sad tale of the late election in that State, says: "The people are apathetic; they say, *if our enemies are to be kept in office it is no use to fight.*" Of course. Did any one ever know a Loco-Foco to fight for any thing but 'the spoils?'

Tribune.

Until recently, Chapman, of the Indianapolis Sentinel, battled against the Whigs and called it "skinning *coons*." He is now battling against a clique of his own party and calls it "skinning *skunks*." We recognize the distinction.—*Louis. Jour.*

The Burnt District of New York.—It is now but two months since a large portion of the main business quarter of the city was reduced to a heap of ruins, by the most disastrous fire but one that has ever occurred in New York. Before one week had elapsed preparations for rebuilding had commenced, and at the present time several stores have been rebuilt, furnished with new stocks of goods, and the occupants are as busy as ever trying to drive a nail in the wheel of fortune. From all parts of the district ascends the musical ring of the mason's trowel, and before winter is upon us, the smoking heaps of half-destroyed bricks and mortar will have disappeared, giving place to long rows of warehouses more beautiful, costly, and substantial than those which once occupied the ground. Truly, it appears as if Aladdin's lamp was to meet its realization in New York energy and enterprise.

N. Y. Com. Adv.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCT. 8, 1845.

The following article is from the last Wilmington Chronicle:—

FAYETTEVILLE.

We are glad to learn from the Fayetteville press, that our sister town is being rapidly rebuilt with improved, fire-proof buildings. Fayetteville certainly occupies one of the most beautiful sites for a town in this country, and our friends should feel themselves called upon to exert all their energies in developing the resources of a place where nature has been so prodigal of benefits and beauties. In the last '*Observer*,' friend Hale complains that the Merchants of Fayetteville have sustained "a considerable loss in having to transport their goods from Wilmington by Rail Road to Warsaw, and thence by wagon." Would not our friends obviate the perplexity and loss thus complained of, by constructing a Road from Fayetteville to intersect the Wilmington & Raleigh Rail Road at the most favorable point? Would not the construction of such a Road remove the inconveniencies now complained of, increase the trade of Fayetteville, and divert a large portion of travel through that town? Until such a Road is built, Fayetteville can never divert the trade from Petersburg, Cheraw and Camden. And if she wait until the Columbia Road is extended to Camden, and thence to Charlotte, and so on—it may be too late to act efficiently. The citizens of Wilmington will then be driven to the necessity of cutting the long-talked of, and much to be desired, Canal to Lumber river, and constructing a road skirting South Carolina. Then, she may not be able to resume the healthful—we employ the term wholly in reference to trade—and prosperous condition which once gave energy to her existence, but, we fear, will continue the victim of that marasmus which has lately threatened to destroyed her. The complaint in our Southern and Western counties is "that we cant depend upon Fayetteville and her river, and are driven against our will to Petersburg and the towns of South Carolina."

Let the citizens of Fayetteville deliberate upon these suggestions, which are made in a spirit of kindness, and take such action in the premises, as to them may seem wisest and best. And that whatever conclusion they may arrive at, may redound to their prosperity and happiness and tend to draw more closely the bonds of union and good-fellowship which bind Fayetteville and Wilmington to each other, is our sincere desire.

Reciprocating fully the spirit of kindness in which the above is written, and which we know its author to entertain, we cannot look upon his project with favor.—Should we build a Road, be it Turnpike or Rail Road, we hope it will lead to some region of the State which stands in need of a market for its produce; or be calculated to attract and facilitate travel. The country from this to Warsaw would derive but little advantage as to produce from a Rail Road; and when we construct such a Road for travel, it should naturally be to Raleigh.

But a multiplicity of schemes may be fatal to all. We still adhere to our opinion, that the only practicable one just now, and every way the best, for Fayetteville, for Wilmington, and for the State, is a Turnpike from this place to the West. Let us get that, and then see what we can do in the way of a Rail Road.

Our river has been in a sad state for many months past, as have nearly all the water courses in the country; but we may hope for a change in this particular. And when we have a river, (as we have on an average at least three-fourths of the time,) it is far above any Rail Road, for cheap transportation of goods and produce.

We heartily wish that Wilmington had the Canal that she desires to Lumber River. It would be great benefit, not only to herself, but to a considerable region of the State. As to the "road skirting South Carolina;" we have not the same faith in that, but if Wilmington has, let her go a-head!

COTTON CROP IN ANSON.—A letter from a friend in Anson County says, "The general opinion here is, that the cotton crop will fall far short of an average one, and this will make money scarce in Anson."

FROST.—We learn that there was a slight frost in some of the adjoining counties, and probably in this, on the 25th ult. The Raleigh Register says it was seen there, and it was noticed at Camden and Cheraw, S. C., and other places.

Wm. Henry Jones, Esq., Teller of the Raleigh Branch of the Bank of Cape Fear, has been appointed by the mother Bank, Cashier of the Branch, in place of David W. Stone, Esq., resigned; and Frederick C. Hill, Esq. of Wilmington, has received the appointment of Teller, to succeed Mr. Jones.

LAMENTABLE SUICIDE.—One of the most deplorable suicides we have ever heard of, is that of Judge JOHN WHITE, for some ten years past a prominent Member of Congress, during part of the time Speaker of the House of Representatives, and more recently, up to the day of his death, Judge of the highest Courts in Kentucky, who shot himself through the head on the 22d ult. He was in the prime of life, of high character for talents and integrity, and with every thing, one would think, to attach him to this world. He is said to have exhibited great depression of spirits, and strong symptoms of insanity lately, but the cause of these is only guessed at. Pecuniary embarrassments are assigned by some, and grief at the defeat of his bosom friend Mr. Clay, by others, as the cause. He has left a family.

See the advertisement of the Southern Literary Messenger.

LATEST NEWS.—*Arrival of the Cambria.*—This Steamer arrived at Boston on Thursday last, and brings Liverpool dates to the 18th ult.

The news is of little general interest. Cotton was firm, but no advance. The sales average 7000 bags daily, of which 2500 daily have been on speculation. The produce market shows a healthy feeling. The harvest was good.

The potato crop, in Ireland and some parts of the continent, is said to be a failure. In Belgium the crop was almost entirely destroyed, and all kinds of grain are to be admitted free of duty in consequence.

The Queen has returned from her German tour; and, to cement still stronger the intimate personal friendship which has sprung up between her and Louis Philippe, she called, on her way home, at the Chateau d'Eu, and passed a night or two under the hospitable roof of the Citizen King.

The Railroad mania continues to rage in unabated strength, both in England and France. To build the railroads now in progress of erection, or projected, in England, will require a capital of more than THREE HUNDRED MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.

In consequence of this, the Iron trade is again in a healthy state, and prices are advancing.

The Great Britain steam ship arrived at Liverpool on the 15th, in 16 days from New York. She was to leave again for New York on the 27th ult.

MARYLAND ELECTION.—The Locofocos have carried the Baltimore District for Congress, in consequence of there being three candidates, Locofoco, Whig, and Native American. The vote was, for Wm. L. Giles, Loco. 5,804, John P. Kennedy, Whig, 4,962, Duncan, Native, 1,147. We deeply regret the loss of Mr. Kennedy, who was an ornament to the House.

In the 1st District, John G. Chapman, Whig, is elected by a majority of 335 over Key, Loco.

In the 2d, Thomas Perry, Loco, is elected.

In the 3d District, also, Ligon, Loco, supersedes Wethered, Whig, who was elected two years ago in a strong Locofoco District in consequence of a division in that party.

In the 5th, Albert Constable, Loco, is elected.

No return from the 6th, but Long, Whig, is no doubt elected.

So that the Maryland Delegation will stand 2 Whigs to 4 Locos. In the last Congress all were Whigs. The papers inform us that the vote was very thin, and this accounts for our defeat.

The State Senate stands 14 Whig to 7 Loco. The House of Delegates is very close, and it is uncertain which has the majority.

POLK ON PROTECTION.—The Charleston Mercury is engaged in comparing President Polk's Kane letter of 1844, with the same Polk's Address to the People of Tennessee in 1843. It "takes issue with the Washington Union as to the consistency of these two documents," and pronounces them "a palpable contradiction of each other." To be sure they are. The Kane letter goes for "such moderate *discriminating duties* as would produce the amount of revenue needed, and *at the same time afford reasonable incidental protection to our home industry;*" and for "fair and just *protection* to all the great interests of the whole Union," &c. The Address of the year previous said that he had been and still was "opposed to a protective policy," and was in favor of the repeal of the present Tariff act, and the restoration of the principles of the compromise act of 1833.

The Mercury contends that it was by virtue of his Tennessee pledges that Mr. Polk was nominated at Baltimore, and that he never would have received the nomination if such sentiments as those in the letter to Kane had been avowed. That letter, says the Mercury, was "manifestly *a political trick*,—a cautiously contrived piece of *chicanery*."

This is all true—but how odd to find such truths in the Charleston Mercury, a paper which, with all these lights then before it, yet supported the election of Polk. To remove from itself the imputation of inconsistency, the Mercury should have scorned to support such a political trickster.

A CHANGE OF TUNE.—Mr. Polk's organ and its associates are engaged in abusing the Washington correspondent of the Charleston Mercury, not for any crime that he has committed, but because he is a foreigner, an unnaturalized Englishman. The Mercury retorts upon the Union with great severity. It seems that the person in question was formerly an Editor of the New Orleans Republican, and in that capacity was an ardent supporter of the election of Polk and Dallas, and the Union did not discover that he was a meddler. That, we suppose, was all very well in the eyes of the party. No offence for a foreigner to support Polk and Dallas, but the fellow's mouth ought to be stopped as soon as he does any thing against them.

The same Union is full of the most honied cozening phrases towards foreigners generally—they being expected of course to be Locofocos.

On this family quarrel, the Greensboro' Patriot pointedly remarks as follows:—

> "The Union and other Democratic papers ought not, in good faith, to object to *foreigners* writing for the Democracy, after voting so extensively as they were permitted and solicited to do in 1844! If the Democracy winked at their *swearing falsely* to secure the privileges of citizenship on the eve of the election, consistency requires that it should wink also at a *slip* of the pen after the election. Let our foreign brethren write—gentlemen of the Democracy—let them write as well as vote! Dont halve your hearts with the generous souls who have kicked loose the shackles of old-world despotism, and come over to share your franchises, your labors, and your "spoil!"

THE LATE JOHN S. GUTHRIE.—The Petersburg Intelligencer thus appropriately notices the death of this gentleman:—

> "Mr. Guthrie was, for many years, a member of the Legislature of North Carolina, and one of the staunchest Whigs in that Whig State. He was a man of fine talents and great wit. Well do we remember the first time that we heard him speak, and the impression that he left upon us. Most truly may it be said of him, as it was said of Yorick, "he was a man of infinite wit and most excellent fancy." Peace to his ashes."

The Greensborough Patriot says,—

> "We regret to hear of the death of John S. Guthrie, of Chatham, a lawyer of considerable talent, and for several years a member of the Legislature. He was a gentleman of most generous disposition, exhaustless wit and inimitable humor; possessing manners which at once took the popular fancy and endeared him in the hearts of his more intimate acquaintances. The members of the Bar at Pittsborough, paid a proper tribute to his memory. "Peace to his ashes!" How many who have smiled at his wit will drop a tear on his tomb."

UNION OF THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC OCEANS.—The English papers give the particulars of the agreement entered into between the Mexican government and Don Jose de Garay, for opening a Ship Canal from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean. The government has granted to him, in fee, the land for 30 miles on each side of the Canal (nearly 5,000,000 of acres, said to be of great value,) and three-fourths of the tolls for 50 years after the completion of the work, and one-fourth for 50 years more. Garay to fix the rate of tolls. The distance across the Isthmus is but 120 miles. There is already river navigation for 40 miles, and 80 more can be dredged; and the length of canal to be cut is 49 miles. The Surveys already made establish the practicability of the work; and it is said that English capitalists will furnish the necessary funds.

When completed, this route will save to the vessels of Europe 8,000 miles, and to those of America 12,000 miles, in the voyage to China and the East; opening a new world to enterprize; obviating the present difficult and dangerous passage round Cape Horn, and "contributing more than any discovery since that of the mariner's compass and those made by Columbus to the vast objects of commerce and civilization, the enrichment of many and the enlightenment of more."

By such a communication, "the Oregon territory, the Californias, Mexico, Peru, and Chili, an extent of eight thousand miles from Nootka Bay to Cape Horn, will receive what may be termed a new existence. These countries can produce hides, fish, oil, whalebone, fine woods, cotton, indigo, coffee, sugar, cocoa, cloves, and other spices, cochineal, ivory, furs, coral, ore of the precious metals, &c., and offer for colonization many advantages to capitalists."

This is a grand project, in the success of which the whole world is interested.

The population of New York city is ascertained, by the State Census just taken, to be 366,785, an increase of 54,075, or 15 per cent. in five years. Brooklyn, (which may be regarded as a part of New York, as it is inhabited chiefly by persons doing business in New York) has 59,925 inhabitants, making together 426,710.—The following is the population of some of the principal cities of the world:

London	2,560,281	Liverpool	286,487
" proper	125,008	Glasgow	285,000
Paris	900,000	Dublin	240,000
St. Petersburg	585,000	Amsterdam	207,000
Constantinople	550,000	Madrid	200,000
New York	366,785	Lyons	200,000
Vienna	360,000	Rome	148,903
Moscow	305,631	Mexico	159,000
Berlin	290,797	Edinburgh	133,692
Hamburg	115,000	Havana	112,000
Havre	25,618	Bordeaux	95,114

HYPOCRISY.—The Editor of the Union is one of the most bitter in his denunciations of the "profligate abuse of private morals" committed by some "cunning scoundrel," in publishing the Hoyt Correspondence. He thinks the "whole plot shameless and withering to the character of every man who was concerned in it." And yet, a writer in the Alexandria Gazette reminds this shocked Editor of the fact, that he himself "repeatedly and pertinaciously insisted upon the publication of a PRIVATE and CONFIDENTIAL letter of Mr. Clay to F. P. Blair," and that it was in consequence of his insinuations, and repeated calls, that the letter was finally published, by Mr. Clay's leave. How inconsistent and base is such conduct.

It is a common trick of the Locofocos to charge their opponents with acts which they themselves have committed, or intend to commit. So with the Wilmington Journal. It pretends (sheer pretence!) to have detected various *quibbles* in our paper. This was but a prelude to its own quibbling and pettifoggery. For instance: The Journal said that we deliberately made a charge of fraud and oppression against our own government in its conduct to Mexico. When we showed that we did no such thing, what does he say? Why, that his marks of quotation "may as well refer to any other paper as to the Observer"!!! that is, in effect, it is true the Observer did not say what we attributed to it, but some one else did, and that fully justifies us in charging the Observer with it! Again, he accuses us of "misrepresentation," and insinuates that it is even a "downright falsehood," to call him a foreigner. "We are not a foreigner," says he, "but an American citizen, and this the Editor must know." We know no such thing. All that we ever heard of him was that he was a foreigner. But there is doubtless a quibble in his denial. He admitted a week or two ago that he was born in a foreign country, and according to Walker a foreigner is "a man that comes from another country, a stranger:" according to Webster a foreigner is "a person born in a foreign country, or without the country or jurisdiction of which one speaks." Now if the Editor of the Journal was born out of the United States, what is his denial of being a foreigner—a misrepresentation, a quibble, or what?—Once more: The Journal said that the Observer professed to be the organ of the "decency." This being shown to be untrue, the Journal now asks, "Well, now, don't the Whig, *alias* Federal party take to itself all the 'decency?' and is not the Observer the Organ of that party?" Certainly the Whig party don't take to itself "all the decency," and if it did, that would not justify your assertion that the Observer made a profession which it never made.

But enough of this. Let us answer two questions the Journal puts.

The Journal first positively asserts, that the persons "who engaged in the Texan struggle for independence, did so, not as citizens of the United States, but as citizens of Texas;"—and then asks us if it was not so? We reply, that *it was not so*. If the Editor will consult the papers of that day, he will find, that *entire companies* of American citizens, under officers, and with arms in their hands, went to Texas, avowedly to assist in that struggle;—that they were known there and here as "the Georgia Brigade," "the Tennessee volunteers," &c.;—and that after the war was believed to be concluded, most of them came back to this country and resumed their residence, which had been only temporarily suspended.

He further asks us, if these persons had been taken prisoners by Mexico, "would the government of the United States have interfered to protect them from Mexican wrath?" We are certainly not the proper person to call upon for information as to what such a government as we have had for 16 years past would or would not have done. But if we may judge from what it has done in the case of the Santa Fe prisoners, and the Canadian Patriots transported by Great Britain to Van Dieman's Land, we suppose that the government would have interfered to this extent—by appeals to the humanity and mercy of Mexico, to mitigate or prevent the punishment of the prisoners. Of course this government would have had no *right* to interfere beyond this, any more than it would have a right to interfere to prevent the punishment in Paris of an American convicted in that city of doing an unlawful act there. The Americans who fought in Texas were in a foreign country, committing an act which Mexico, if she had been successful, would have had the right to punish as unlawful.

THE MORMON WAR.—It is said that a battle has been fought between the Mormons and the anti-Mormons, in Illinois, in which 3 of the former and 18 of the latter, were killed. The Governor had despatched a large force to quell the disturbance.

The Hon. A. H. Everett, Minister to China, has returned to Boston in a vessel from Rio Janerio; having abandoned his Mission in consequence of bad health.

The Caterpillar has appeared in the cotton fields in Louisiana.

The Prospect of the Farmer.—We regret to learn that the prospects of the Farmers are as bad as has been anticipated—crops entirely cut off except in bottom land. We had indulged the hope that when the crop was made the yield would be greater than anticipated, but that hope is blasted; and to add to the disaster the army worm has made its appearance in some sections of this county, and are sweeping every thing before them. They not only attack cotton and grass, but we understand they destroy fodder that has been stacked up and they even entered barns to gratify their voracious appetite. We noticed them in a lot in this place for several days past, and they are fast doing their work of destruction and no doubt will visit every lot in their course, without they are destroyed. The hogs are very fond of them and this may prevent them from spreading over our town.—*Charlotte Journal.*

Late and Important from Buenos Ayres and Montevideo.—The brig Warsaw, Captain Herbert, arrived at New York from Rio Grande, having left on the 12th of August,—a passenger informs us that previous to her sailing a steamer arrived there from Monte Video, bringing the important news that the British and French Ministers, with a number of foreign merchants, had arrived at that place, having broken off all official communication with the Buenos Ayrean Government; that the British ships of war had captured the Buenos Ayrean fleet and sent them to that city. The blockade of Montevideo was consequently raised, and trade had been resumed.—*Express.*

Forgetfulness.—A writer in the Boston Atlas relates the following: A Connecticut lady, who was in the habit of always leaving something or other behind her, whenever she went on a journey, was not long since promised by her husband the present of a handsome shawl, if on the occasion of her leaving home the next day, she carried every thing she wanted with her.—The lady of course exerted herself to the utmost, and the pair set off towards the place of their destination. They had not proceeded a mile, however, when the lady exhibited symptoms of fidgetiness, as usual, and on her husband's inquiring as to the cause, she exclaimed in a fright, "Goodness gracious! *I forgot the baby.*" So the shawl was lost for that time.

MARRIED,

On Thursday Evening the 2d inst. by Rev. E. McNair, Col. J. M. D. RAY to Miss SARAH A. JOHNSON, daughter of A. Johnson, Esq.

DIED,

In Duplin County, near Faison's Depot, on the 28th of Sept. last, Mrs. ANN DUNN, consort of James Dunn, Esq. in the 64th year of her age. This exemplary lady had been a member of the Presbyterian church for several years past, and has left a kind husband, one daughter, several grandchildren, the church, and a large circle of friends and acquaintances, to mourn her loss.

At Portsmouth, Carteret County, on the 21st ult. in consequence of inquiries received by being thrown from his buggy, JOHN Y. BONNER, Esq. of Beaufort county.

At her residence in Granville county, on the 16th ult., in the 77th year of her age, Mrs. FRANCES HENDERSON, relict of the late Chief Justice Henderson.

In Bladen county, on the 12th Sept., Miss EMILY ANN RUSS, aged about 20 years.

In Mecklenburg County, on the 30th ult., Mrs. ELIZABETH WILLIAMSON, relict of the late Rev. John Williamson.

At New Orleans, on the 13th ult., Major THOMAS HUIE, formerly of Salisbury, N. C.

At his residence in Richmond county, on the 19th ult., Col. STEPHEN WALL, in the 54th year of his age, of a severe and protracted attack of the Typhus Fever, which he bore with a calm resignation to the will of God, and a singular fortitude that had characterized him through life.

With a remarkable energy of character; active, prompt and firm; with indomitable perseverence; commanding and prepossessing in his person; strong and discriminating in judgment; cautious and abundantly discreet, he had within a few years amassed a large estate. Courteous and conciliatory in his intercourse with society; generous, humane and hospitable in disposition; to the distressed always a friend; to the poor ever kind and attentive, he had acquired an influence with his neighbors which it is the lot of but few men to possess, and a hold upon their affections that any might envy.

In the death of this extraordinary man in the pride and vigor of manhood, his servants lose a provident and humane master; his neighbors a generous benefactor; his relatives a friend and counsellor, and his country a man capable of rendering her the highest service.—*Communicated.*

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—Oct. 7.

Brandy, peach,	75 a 1 00	Iron,	4 a 5
Ditto, apple,	40 a 45	Molasses,	33 a 35
Bacon,	8 a 9	Oats,	30 a 35
Coffee,	7½ a 9	Nails, cut,	5½ a 6
Cotton,	6½ a 6⅝	Sugar, br'n,	8 a 11
Corn,	50 a 60	Salt, bu.,	45 a 50
Candles, F. F.,	15	Ditto, sack,	$2
Flour,	4¾ a 5	Wheat, n'w,	80 a 85
Feathers,	25 a 28	Whiskey,	40 a 42

Cotton is active this morning at 6½ to 6⅝. Flour has fallen; sales at 4 75 to 5 00. New Corn is worth about 55 cents.

WILMINGTON MARKET.—Oct 1.

Owing to the limited supply of turpentine arriving, prices have advanced and is freely taken at quotations, 2 56 to 2 60.

A small lot of tar sold at our quotations, 1 65; but large arrivals would materially depress the prices.

No sales of River lumber to notice.

The supply of rice is still small, and is held at or above quotations, 4 00.

The supply of corn is about equal to the demand, and prices range from 50 to 55.

We have very little additions to the supply of bacon. The prices are well sustained,—6½ to 10.

Lime has become scarce, and is held at $2 per cask.—*Chronicle.*

CHERAW MARKET—Sept. 30.

Bagging 18 to 22. Bale Rope 10 to 11. Bacon 9 to 10. Beeswax 22 to 24. Cotton 6½ to 7. Coffee 7 to 9. Corn 65 to 70. Flour 6 00. Feathers 25 to 32. Iron 5 to 6 50. Molasses 35 to 40. Nails, cut, 6 to 6½. Sugar, brown, 8 to 10; Loaf 15 to 17. Salt, sack, 1 60 to 1 70.

At Columbia, Cotton 5⅝ to 7½—sales 1221 bales. Corn 75 to 80.

At Augusta, Cotton 6 to 7½.

At Charleston, Cotton 6 to 6¾. Receipts of the week 4102 bales; sales 3000. Rice 4 to 4 56.

Total receipts of Cotton 67,103 bales, against 62,715 last year.

To the Public.

THE Subscriber has now in Store, direct from New York and Philadelphia, a large and general assortment of STAPLE AND FANCY

GOODS,

Fine Cloths and Cassimeres; Tweeds; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans and Kerseys; plain and figured Alpacas; Calicoes; Ginghams; fine bleached Muslins and Shirting; Vesting; Stocks; Scarfs; Cords and Tassels for Cloaks and Dresses; Muslin-de-Lains; Cashmere-d'Ecosses; fine Bonnets; Fur and Wool Hats and Caps: fine and coarse Shoes and Boots; supr. family Blankets; common ditto; Negro Blankets; Shawls, from 25 cents to 15 dollars; Lamb's Wool, Cotton and Merino Shirts; Silk do.; Merino and Silk Shirts for ladies; fine Ingrain Carpeting; Rope and Bagging; Iron; Steel and Nails; fine Sugar and Coffee; Salt, &c., together with HARDWARE AND CUTLERY, and other Goods too tedious to mention.

The above Goods will be sold as cheap for Cash or Produce as any other Goods in the market of the same quality and style.

P. TAYLOR.

October 1, 1845. 79-2m

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers take pleasure in informing their old customers and friends, and the public generally, that having just returned from New York, they can sell them as CHEAP for CASH or Country Produce, either by wholesale or retail, the following articles, viz:—

St. Croix SUGAR, P. R. ditto, N. O. ditto, Loaf ditto, Crushed ditto, Powdered ditto; Laguira Coffee, Rio ditto, Cuba ditto, Java ditto; Molasses; Sperm Candles, Adamantine ditto, Tallow ditto; Tea in boxes or caddys; Shot, Powder, and Lead in bars; Soap, pale and yellow; Turpentine and Cutting Axes, Broad ditto; Canal Flour, brls. and halves; Mess and Prime Pork; Lard in kegs and half barrels; Cut Nails and Flooring Brads; fine Salt in barrels; 44 inch Bagging and Rope; Ginger, Pepper and Spice; Negro Blankets and Cloths; Iron of any size or quantity; Coopers' Tools; long and short handled Shovels; Spades; single and double barreled Guns; Wagon and Cart boxes; Cast and German Steel; 20 cases assorted Shoes.

SMITH & GAUSE.

N. B. They continue at their Old Stand, and will sell any thing which may be sent to them.

Wilmington, Sept. 29, 1845. 79-6w

Head Quarters,

BRIGADIER GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Wadesborough, 18th Sept., 1845.

THE COLONELS commanding the Regiments composing the 14th Brigade of North Carolina Militia, will have their respective Regiments at their usual places of parade, armed and equipped according to law, for Review and Inspection, after the following order, to-wit:—

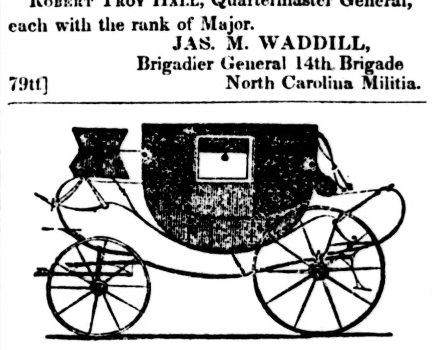
42d Regiment,	at Lumberton,	on 8th	Nov'r	next.
43d "	McNeill's,	10th	"	"
93d "	Laurel Hill,	12th	"	"
51st "	Rockingham,	13th	"	"
53d "	Wadesborough,	15th	"	"
54th "	Lanesborough,	17th	"	"
95th "		18th	"	"

The following gentlemen compose the Staff, to whom all persons under their command are required to render their proper obedience and respect:

VINCENT PARSONS, JR., Aid-de-Camp,
JOHNSON R. HARGRAVE, Brigade Inspector,
ROBERT TROY HALL, Quartermaster General,
each with the rank of Major.

JAS. M. WADDILL,
Brigadier General 14th Brigade
North Carolina Militia.

79tf]



Encourage Home Manufactures.

Gardner & McKethan

HAVE lately made considerable improvement in their style of Work, and have now on hand a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Which for elegance of shape and finish, and durability, will compare with any made in the United States.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine our Work, as we have determined to sell LOW for Cash, or approved Notes.

Having in our employ first rate Smiths, we are prepared to do any Iron work in the above line on moderate terms.

We warrant all our Work to be of good and faithful workmanship and materials, for one year.

☞ REPAIRING faithfully executed, at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

FAYETTEVILLE, September 5, 1845.

John D. Williams,

AT HIS NEW STAND,

IS now opening AN ENTIRELY FRESH Stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

Embracing a great variety of Ladies' Dress Goods, of latest styles, viz:—Cashmere-d'Ecosses, Rep. Cashmeres, Muslin-de-Lains, (Ombra shade,) Alpacas, Silks, and fine Prints. Also, for Evening Dresses, Rainbow, Ombra shaded, Pink, Blue, and White Embroidered Tarleton Muslins; French and Worked over and under Collars and under Sleeves; corded and hair cloth Skirts, (white and black;) double revired and fine hem stitched Handkerchiefs; Silk, Merino and Cotton Hose; Rosette, Taffeta and Satin Ribbons; Gloves and Mitts; Cruel and Canvass; fine Needles; Pins; Hooks and Eyes; Silver Thimbles; Shell, Side and Tuck Combs; Buffalo ditto; ditto Buffalo, Horn and Ivory Toilet ditto; Milanese, Florence, Straw, (fine white,) Silk and black Bombazine Bonnets; Crape Leece, black, white, purple, straw, blue and pink col'd large and small Worsted and Merino Shawls.

For Gentlemen's Wear—Blue, black, green, invisible green, olive, steel mixed, Cadet mixed, and Beaver Cloths; plain black, doe-skin, blue and fancy Cassimeres; black Velvet and worsted Velvet striped and corded Silk and Satin Vestings; fancy and plain black Cravats; Cloak Lining of superior quality and newest style; fashionable Hats and Caps; Boots and Shoes; Merino Shirts and Drawers; Cotton Merino ditto; Half Hose; Coat Trimmings; together with Kentucky Jeans; Kerseys; Negro Blankets, large and of superior quality; fine Whitney and Mackinaw Bed ditto, from 9 to 12 quarters; fine three ply Carpetings; common ditto; green and fancy Furniture Cloths; a large stock of Kip Brogans and Negro Shoes; Women's coarse and fine Shoes and Slippers; Men's heavy Boots; Wool and low priced Fur Hats; fine and common Caps, (Fur and Cloth;) Saddles; fine and cheap quality Wagon and Riding Bridles; Wagon Whips; Cotton Bagging, from 40 to 45 inch; Bale Rope and Twine; Sugar; Coffee; Salt; Iron; Loaf Sugar; fine Family Teas, (Black, Imperial, Hyson and Young Hyson;) superior Indigo; Madder; Pepper; Spice; Ginger; Alum; Borax; Salts; Copperas; fancy Soap; Starch; Blacksmiths' Tools; fine and common Crockery at retail; Trace Chains; Collins' Axes; Sole Leather; Letter and Writing Paper; Curry Combs; Iron Mortars; Tea Kettles and Sauce Pans; FINE CHEWING TOBACCO; together with almost every article to be found in any Store in the place, all of which will be sold at wholesale or retail, at the lowest market prices, at the Store House (foot of Haymount) formerly occupied by J. C. & G. B. Atkins.

October 8, 1845. 79tf

Mr. and Mrs. HARDIN'S Boarding and Day SCHOOL for Young Ladies.

THE Exercises of this School will be resumed on Wednesday the 15th inst., and will be continued without intermission (except the customary holidays.) until the time of removal into the country in the Summer.

The Pupils will be divided into three Classes, with the following terms of Tuition, per Quarter:

Junior,	$6 00	French Language,	3 00
Middle,	8 00	Contingencies,	25
Senior,	10 00		

Board and Tuition in any of the English Classes, $65 per Session, consisting of two Quarters.

W. H. HARDIN.

October 6, 1845. 79-6w

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Fayetteville, N. C., on the 1st of October, 1845:—

A—Calvin Alexander, John C. Averitte, John Aughtery, Raiford Autry, William Armstrong.

B—L. Bethune, John Bass, J. C. Briant, Peter Bolten, Daniel Bedsole, William Brown, Wm. Bell, Marten Bolten, John L. Bethey, G. W. Brown, Elizabeth Braxton, James M. Blake.

C—James Chason, Angus Campbell, Messrs. Crouze, Brothers & Co., Miss Ann Carter, William Clark, C. C. Cox, Norman Campbell, Wm. H. Carpenter, Daniel Cherry, Duncan Campbell.

D—Margaret E. Dawkins, Wm. Dunson, Geo. W. Davis, Henry M. Dawson, Elliot Douglas.

E—Capt. R. G. Edwards.

F—Elijah Fisher.

G—Jonathan Goodwin, D. J. Gilbert, James L. Grady.

H—Charity Holly, Jonathan Hart, Jonathan Hawley, C. Holmes, Elizabeth Henderson.

J—Charles P. Jones, David Jones, Andrew Jenkins, Miss Mary E. Johnson, G. W. Jernigan, James Jordan, David D. Jones.

K—David Kivett, Cyrus King, Sarah Kennedy.

L—Mrs. Elizabeth Lord.

M—Miss Ann E. Maxwell, Mr. James Matthews, Mary Menery, James Moore, Silas Moore, Mrs. N. Em. Matthews.

Mc—Malcom McAlpin, James F. McKay, John A. McKay, Arch'd McKethan, D. A. McCall, Neill McLean, Angus D. McDonald, Angus McGill, John McDonald, James McKethan, D. McDonald, Duncan McLean, John McLeran, Malcom McNeill, A. B. McFayden, Margeret McDonald, Malcom McDonald, Dr. John McKay, Malcom McCourquadale, Neal McQueen, Miss Mary McLean, Anne McDonald, A. McBryde, Beriah McGoffin.

N—Mistress Netson, Mrs. Sarah Nunnalee.

P—Miss Jane Prance, James Pan, William Page, J. W. Parker, Edward Perry.

R—Nevin Ray, Mrs. Lucretia Robinson, Margaret Revels, Archibald Ray, Dr. William Robinson.

S—Wm. Shaw, Rob. P. Simmons, Neill S. Stewart, John C. Smith, Spears, McLean & Co., Neill Shaw, Miss Ann M. Stewart, John Stewart, Mrs. Elizar C. Smith, Thomas Smith, W. L. Shaw, Wiley Saults, James Snipe.

T—Stephen T. Thagard, Jno. R. Taylor, Angus Taylor, Augustus I. Tanay, Oliver K. Tuton, Mrs. Margaret C. Thomson, Wm. A. Taylor, Geo Taylor.

W—Miss Elizabeth Williams, Miss Elizabeth Walker, Richard L. Wooten.

79] JOHN MAC RAE, *P. M.*

LITERATURE, FOR 1846.

THE SOUTHERN LITERARY MESSENGER

IS a Monthly Periodical, devoted to every department of Literature and the Fine Arts. It has been established more than eleven years, during which it has stood at the head of American Periodicals. It is published in the neatest style, and contains a great variety of interesting and instructive reading;—differing widely from a majority of our Publications, in the solidity and utility of its Contents.

Novels, Tales, Poems, Travels, Essays, Critiques, Reviews, Historical and Biographical Sketches, Papers on the Army, Navy, General Politics and other National Interests, adorn its pages.

To the South and West it confidently appeals for support. Whilst it is *distinctively* the friend and advocate of the South and West, it is not *sectional*, having always circulated quite widely in the North and East, and having imparted a higher National Character to the Periodical Literature of the United States. Its motto is "*In the Union and for the Union! In the South and for the South!*" But the South and West should especially cherish it, as it is the only Literary Journal, of long and high standing, within all their wide borders, and has vindicated and promoted their rights and interests. During another year, it will seek to extend its usefulness and fame, and solicits the increased patronage of the public; and also invokes the aid of its present patrons, in extending its circulation.

Its Contributors are numerous,—embracing Professional and Amateur *writers of the first distinction.* To the present efficient corps, new writers will be added, and neither trouble nor expense will be spared, to make the work eminently worthy of patronage.

The twelfth volume of the Messenger, Number CXXXIV, will commence on the 1st of January, 1846. Each Number contains 64 Super Royal Octavo Pages. It makes, during the year, a large and elegant volume.

Reduction of Postage.—In order to reduce the Postage as much as possible, the Messenger will be published on lighter paper; but of *the best quality.* Subscribers are invited to send in their orders, on the following

LIBERAL TERMS.

Single Copy,	$5, per Annum.	
Club of Two,	9, or	$4 50 per Copy.
Club of Five,	20, or	4 00 per Copy.
Club of Ten,	35, or	3 50 per Copy.

The Messenger for Nothing.—Whoever will procure us 4 new subscribers and send $20, shall receive the Messenger gratis, or $4 in money; and in the same proportion for a larger number of subscribers.

B. B. MINOR, *Editor and Proprietor.*
Richmond, Virginia.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 25.—Brigs W. L. Jones from New York, J. M. Clayton from Philadelphia; Schrs. Regulus from New York, Gilbert Hatfield from do. 26.—Brig Arcturus from Boston; Schr. Littlejohn from Plymouth. 27.—Brig Belle from N. York; Schrs. Sarah Ann from Shallotte, Tangier from Boston. 28.—Brigs Nonpareil from New Bedford, Energy from New Haven; Schr. Gulnare from Pensacola. 29.—Brig Gordon from Boston; Schrs. Alaric from New York, American Eagle from Philadelphia. 30.—Brig Helen Maria from N. York. Oct. 2.—Brig Lisbon from Darien, Br. brig Eile, Antigua.

For Sale.

ONE HUNDRED SHARES of the Stock of the Bank of Cape Fear. Apply to

E. L. & W. WINSLOW.

October 4, 1845. 79-4w

Sands' Sarsaparilla,

For the Removal and Permanent Cure of all Diseases arising from an impure state of the Blood, or habit of the System,

NAMELY: Scrofula or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples or Pustules on the Face, Blotches, Biles, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ringworm or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and Pain of the Bones and Joints, Stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Symptoms, Sciatica or Lumbago, and diseases arising from an injudicious use of the Mercury, Ascites or Dropsy, Exposure or Imprudence in life. Also. Chronic constitutional disorders will be removed by this Preparation.

The operation of this preparation is three-fold. It acts as a tonic, strengthening the digestive power and restoring the appetite, as an aperient, peculiarly suited and gentle in its laxative effect, and as an antiseptic, purifying the fluids of the body, and neutralizing in the blood the active principle of disease. The many well authenticated cures of Scrofula of the most malignant character, wrought by Sands's Sarsaparilla, have given it a wide and deserved celebrity. But it is not alone in Scrofula nor in the class of diseases to which it belongs, that this preparation has been found beneficial. It is a specific in many diseases of the skin, and may be administered with favorable results in all; it also exercises a controling influence in bilious complaints; and when the system has been debilitated either by the use of powerful mineral medicines or other causes, it will be found an excellent restorative.

The following certificate exemplifies in a most remarkable manner the great medical value of the Sarsaparilla in a severe case of Scrofulous affection:

NEW YORK, July 4th, 1845.

Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands—Gentlemen: It is impossible for me to describe the value and benefit your Sarsaparilla has been to me. I have been afflicted with virulent ulcers, more or less, for the last seven years, especially in the summer season. At first they appeared in small bunches, on various parts of my body, and then increased in size, attended with acute pain, until they at last would break and discharge large quantities of matter, forming ulcers, which soon ate small holes down to the very bone. My sufferings were intense. I consulted the most eminent physicians in the city with but very little benefit. During the winter I would get some better, but when spring came they returned as bad as ever and I felt convinced in my own mind that it would be impossible for me to live another summer after suffering as much as I did the last, but the Lord has spared me from one year to another until I at last heard of your Sarsaparilla. For about four months previous to my taking your Sarsaparilla, I could not sleep but a little while at a time, either day or night, and at times it seemed as though I should die with pain, and for the want of sleep. I dreaded the return of night, being obliged to sit up most of the time, and frequently on retiring to rest, I thought my children would find me dead in the morning. After I commenced using the Sarsaparilla and before I had quite taken the third bottle, I awoke one night, and feeling no pain, I thought I was dying, and resolved in my mind to rise up and see if I had any strength. Finding no difficulty in doing so, and after sitting up a short time, I found that I felt much better and I continued to improve until there is now not a pain about me, while before it seemed as if my joints would part with pain.—My appetite and strength increased and I was soon able to attend to my domestic duties, and now my ulcers are all healed, and my general health and strength are fully restored, all of which I ascribe to the use of your Sarsaparilla.

Your obliged friend SARAH ELLISON.
No. 70 Norfolk-street.

The following statement is from a gentleman who is one of the first Druggists in the city of Providence and from his extensive knowledge of medicines of every kind, and his experience of the effects of Sands's Sarsaparilla, his opinion, is one of peculiar value to the afflicted.

SANDS'S SARSAPARILLA.—I speak experimentally when I say that this medicine is far more effectual in the cure of chronic or acute rheumatism than any other preparation I have ever tested. Having endured extreme suffering at times within the last five years from repeated attacks of inflammatory or acute Rheumatism, I have recently used Sands's Sarsaparilla with the happiest success; my health is now better than it has been for many months past, my appetite is good, and my strength is rapidly returning. I attribute this healthful change entirely to the use of this potent medicine. Feeling a deep sympathy with those who are afflicted with this most tormenting and paintful complaint, I cannot refrain from earnestly recommending to such the use of this valuable specific. Having the most entire confidence in the medicine and skill of Dr. Sands, I was induced thereby to try the effects of their Sarsaparilla, and I take pleasure in adding my testimony to that of many others commendatory of its invaluable properties, unknown to and unsolicited by the Messrs. Sands.

CHARLES DYER, Jr.
Druggist and Apothecary,
40 & 42 Westminister-st. Providence, R. I.
Feb. 15, 1845.

BALTIMORE, June 10, 1844.

Messrs SANDS—Gents: Most cheerfully do I add to the numerous testimonials of your life preservative Sarsaparilla. I was attacked in the year 1839 with a scrofulous affection on my upper lip, and continuing upward taking hold of my nose and surrounding parts, until the passages for conveying tears from the eyes to the nose were destroyed, which caused an unceasing flow of tears. It also affected my gums, causing a discharge very unpleasant, and my teeth became so loose that it would not have been a hard task to pull them out with a slight jerk—such were my feelings and sufferings at this time that I was rendered perfectly miserable. I consulted the first Physicians in the city, but with little benefit. Every thing I heard of was tried, but all proved of no service, and as a last resort was recommended change of air; but this, like other remedies, did no good; the disease continued gradually to increase until my whole body was affected. But thanks to humanity, my Physician recommended your preparation of Sarsaparilla. I procured from your agent in this city, Dr. Jas. A. Reed, 6 bottles; and in less time than three months was restored to health and happiness. Your Sarsaparilla alone effected the cure, and with a desire that the afflicted may no longer suffer, but use the right medicine and be free from disease, with feelings of joy and gratitude I remain your friend, DANIEL McCONNIKAN.

Any one desirous to know further particulars will find me at my residence in Front street, where it will afford me pleasure to communicate any thing in relation to this cure.

DANIEL McCONNIKAN.

Personally appeared before me the above named Daniel McConnikan, and made oath of the facts contained in the foregoing statement.

JOHN CLOUD.
Justice of the Peace of the city of Baltimore.

For further particulars, and conclusive evidence of its superior value and efficacy, see pamphlets, which may be obtained of agents gratis.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. SANDS, wholesale Druggists, 79 Fulton-street, New York.

Sold also by E. J. HALE, Fayetteville; C. B. Wheeler, Salisbury; Williams, Haywood & Co., Raleigh; Haviland Harral & Allen, Charleston, S. C.; A. Malloy, Cheraw; and by Druggists generally throughout the United States. Price, $1 per bottle; six bottles for $5.

☞ The public are respectfully requested to remember that it is Sands' Sarsaparilla that has and is constantly achieving such remarkable cures of the most difficult class of diseases to which the human frame is subject; therefore ask for Sands' Sarsaparilla, and take no other.

October 1, 1845. 79-tf

RAIL ROADS—THE WONDERS EFFECTED BY THEM—THE CITY OF NEW YORK NOW AND 20 YEARS AGO.

A newspaper is rarely adorned with an article more interesting, more instructive, and more suggestive of thought upon man and his destinies, especially in this country, than the following article from the N. Y. Express of Thursday:

"*The progress of the city under the stimulus of public works—The Erie Rail Road.*—No person that will cast a glance back, and view the progress of things prior to the construction of the great Erie Canal, can fail to be astonished by the rapid strides this city and the great West have taken since the completion of that work. For many years prior to its commencement, it was ridiculed from one extreme to the other, as "Clinton's Folly," and as the most Quixotic measure that was ever dreamed of. The man is now living, who, in the Halls of the Legislature, stigmatized it with the nick name of Big Ditch, a name which it bore for many years. Indeed it was not until Stephen Van Renssalaer, Elisha Williams, and a number of other individuals came forward and offered to build the whole line of the Canal from Buffalo to Albany, that the people or the Legislature believed it to be a feasible project. The Representatives from this city, for a series of years, and indeed from the first agitation of the subject, to its final passage, opposed the project. It was not until 1817, that the first shovel of earth was thrown up, and the work was commenced. This city then contained a population of only about one hundred thousand inhabitants; Brooklyn less than five thousand, and the State but about a million. This is only twenty-eight years ago. In 1825, just twenty years ago, when the Canal was completed, the city contained only 166,086, and the State only 1,616,458. Since that period, and notwithstanding the great break down of our banks in 1836 and '37, the city has advanced with a stride that is altogether unparalleled. The city of Brooklyn numbers sixty thousand. This city, including Brooklyn, Jersey City and Williamsburg, which belong to us in fact, has a population of at least four hundred thousand, if not considerably more. The city and suburbs have increased twice as large as they were then. The number of stores and dwellings, the extension of wharves, the increase of steamboats, and other facilities that might be named, have all gone on in the same ratio.

The subject of Railroads has become a monomaniac in England. The amount of money already expended there, is almost incredible, and the disposition to invest in this description of security is extending to the Continent of Europe, and immense lines of railroads are threading various countries where, two years ago, these facilities were never anticipated. The fever seems to be catching, and it has taken deep root in N. England, where, for several years past, lines of road of surprising extent, have been constructed, and with hardly an exception, these investments have turned out to be profitable. Nor is the feeling in any way abated, but on the contrary, there appears to be as great a desire to invest in rail road stock as ever.

The railroad fever, if it may be so termed, which rages in Europe and New England, has apparently just reached this city. The filling up of the stock of the Erie Railroad, of which no one now doubts, will be the consummation of an event second only to the determination to build the Erie Canal; and should this road be completed within two or three years, passengers and goods may be transported to Lake Erie in the short space of twenty-four hours, and this, too, at almost any season of the year. A railroad will be finished this fall from Cincinnati to Sandusky: and whenever a road is made to connect from that road to the Erie, the passage from this city to the Erie will be only two days. A few years, probably five, at the outside, will bring about all these results. If, then, our city is two or three times greater now than it was twenty years ago, when the canal was completed, what will it probably be twenty years hence, after the Erie Railroad is finished? The receipts from the canal tolls, in 1830, five years after its completion, were but a million of dollars; they will now amount to about two and a half millions of dollars. The receipts have already paid off the entire cost, and the work is left to the State as one of her richest legacies. The great profit the State has realized, large as it is, forms but an item in its value. Many of the rich and growing towns of the West, but for the canal, would have been mere villages. Albany, in 1825, contained 18 000—now 41,000; Troy 8,000—now 28,000; and a large number of new towns, not then in existence, are now populous.

At the completion of the Erie Canal, there was but one steamboat on Lake Erie, and she proved to be unprofitable. Now the commerce of that Lake outruns all calculations, Produce that could never have found its way from the rich and fertile lands of the West, is brought here at comparatively small expense, and with the greatest despatch. This having been done by water and horse power, what may we expect from the fire horse, when he starts from the Lake to the Ocean, on the Erie Railroad!"

Marcy's Bill for Mending his Pantaloons, &c.—Since the publication of Marcy's letter in Jesse Hoyt's collection, explaining the reason why he charged the State for mending his pantaloons, some curiosity has been expressed to see a copy of this old Bill. Here it is:—

"State of New York to William L. Marcy, Dr.
For expenses of holding Special Court at Lockport, in June, 1830:

Baggage, (porterage)	$0 44
Shaving,	0 22
Work done to PANTALOONS!!!	0 50
Postage bill,	0 94
Paid servant John,	0 50
Shoe-black,	1 50
WINE, Washing,	6 87

New York Express.

Kanawha Gas.—The Republican states that when the workmen who were engaged recently in boring one of the salt wells of Wm. Tompkins, Esq. reached the reservoir of gas, at a depth of 1400 feet, the augur, with an iron sinker weighing 500 pounds, and a pole of 1500 feet long, was shot up into the air, and a terrific blast of gas continued for 36 hours, when it suddenly ceased. It seems that the gas is still in full play in most of the wells.

Drunkards forbid to Marry.—The Government of Waldek, in Germany, has prohibited the issuing of a marriage license to persons of intemperate habits. Just and humane.

THE APPREHENDED SCARCITY OF CORN.

We have witnessed with much regret the excessive alarm on this subject, in the upper sections of this State,—leading even to the migration of some few thousands of our white population, to Tennessee and Kentucky and other western regions, to seek bread for their families, during the coming scarcity of corn, supposed to be rendered certain as the consequences of the late unexampled drought. The danger we are sure has been exaggerated by excited imaginations, and the migratory movement is altogether premature and unnecessary. Not only have individual and mercantile arrangements been already made to avert the dreaded famine, by the sale of corn at moderate prices, but the supply of that staff of life from the neighboring graneries of our own country will be abundant enough to enable these arrangements to be carried into full and beneficial effect. If the evil were as great as supposed and feared, we should ere this have felt its effects in anticipation, in the already enhanced price of grain; but, on Saturday last, one of our chief mercantile houses advertised and retailed corn at the low rate of 50 cents a bushel. One of the great and blessed advantages of our widely extended Union is that, in its diversified climate and productions, agricultural failures in certain sections are fully compensated by rich harvests in others. We have not, like the Israelites of old, in their day of famine, to go or even to send to Egypt to buy corn—but there is an ample supply in our own fertile land, which, by the aid of the locomotive and the steamboat, may be brought to our very doors. What necessity of removing to Tennessee for corn, when her wagons will pour it into our State (besides the supply from North Carolina) through the excellent turnpike along the French Road—when our own Rail Road will fill the Columbia warehouses with it, from the markets of the sea-board—and when the Georgia Rail Way, completed within 56 miles of the Tennessee River, invites barns of it through that channel. Let then no more of our people depart with their household gods, but remain in their Carolina homes—commercial enterprize and individual benevolence will, under the smile of a benignant Providence, effectually bar our gates against the gaunt presence of famine.
Charleston Courier.

The Seven Deadly Sins.—Some genuine typo has furnished mankind with a new catalogue of the seven deadly sins. He ranges them as follows:

1. Refusing to take a newspaper.
2. Taking a newspaper and not paying for it.
3. Not Advertising.
4. Advertising and not paying for it.
5. Making a printing office a loafing place.
6. Reading manuscript in the hands of the compositor.
7. Sending an abusive and threatening letter to the editor.

For the first and second offence, says our moralist, absolution can be granted. The third offence can be remedied. The fourth is unpardonable. For the balance, dispensation can only be received by an especial bull from the grieved party.

ANECDOTE OF REUBEN NATHANS.

We derive the annexed communication from a correspondent: "There are probably many people now living who remember the celebrated quack doctor, Reuben Nathans, who, some forty years since, and whose medicines, 'the Chinese Balsam of Life,' and the 'Celebrated Hair Invigorating Lotion,' made so much noise at that time. But few, I presume, have heard of the anecdote I am about to relate concerning him. When the 'Doctor's' medicines were first announced to the world, a simple-minded laboring man purchased one bottle of the Lotion and another of the Balsam for his wife, who had a consumptive cough of many years' standing, and who was beside threatened with the total loss of her hair. The woman used both remedies according to directions, and, as is usual with ignorant people in such cases, thought they were really doing her a vast deal of good. The cough seemed to her to be going away rapidly; she 'breathed freer,' while her hair appeared to be coming back again thicker than ever. As a natural consequence, she felt very great confidence in the medicines; and when her first lot of balsam was all used she sent her husband to get the bottle filled again. The doctor asked the man how the medicine operated?

"'Oh, grandly!' replied the husband; 'my wife's cough's e'en-a'most gone, and her hair's all coming back again as fiery as ever.'

"'Ah,' said the doctor, 'that's the way *my* medicines always work. There's no mistake about *them*. They're just what I call them, 'the greatest wonder of the age.' I'spose you've no objection to give me your affidavit?'

"'Oh, no,' replied the man; 'that's just what my wife wants me to do.'

"The couple then repaired to the mayor's office, where an affidavit was drawn up, sworn to, and witnessed. On returning to the doctor's shop, the quack took up the empty bottle for the purpose of refilling it. Uncorking it, he put it to his nose and smelled of it.

"'Why, what can this mean?' he exclaimed, in some astonishment; and then after looking at the label, he smelled of it again. 'Why, sir, this isn't balsam, though the label says so, but the 'hair lotion!'

"'Hair lotion or not,' replied the man, pointing to the bottle,' 'that's what cured my wife's dreadful cough, and the stuff in the other bottle at home is what made her hair grow again!'

"'Strange! strange!' repeated the doctor, with a puzzled countenance; 'I don't know what to make of it. Will you be kind enough, sir, just to step back and get me the other bottle—the hair lotion I mean!'

"The man did so, and soon returned with the lotion bottle. The doctor took it and applied his nose to the mouth.

"'And this,' said he, 'is just as surely the balsam as the other is the lotion. Don't you think there was some mistake on your part, sir? Are you *sure* that what was in this bottle made your wife's hair grow again?'

"'Just as sartain as I'm alive,' replied the man; 'for I always turned it out while Betsey held the spoon.'

"The doctor sat down in a chair, and, laying a finger on his nose, seemed buried in profound thought.

"'Ah! I see!' he at length exclaimed, and jumping up he filled the empty bottle again. 'There, sir,' said he, giving it to the man and hurrying him to the door, 'all's right, sir; I was a little bothered, that's all. Call again when that's gone, and you shall have another for nothing.'

"As soon as he had shut the door on his customer, the doctor called in his 'confidential' man from the 'laboratory.'

"'Moshes,' said he, 'we've made a great mistake in our guess work, after all. I've been studying ver' hard lately, and have just discovered that our *lotion* is the stuff to cure the coughs and the consumptions, and the balsam is the besht to make the hair grow! We must change the labels.'

"'That's unlucky,' replied the man, 'for we've got four thousand bottles, two thousand of each kind, all ready to send away to-morrow.'

"'Vel, vel,' said the doctor, 'you can change the labels if you have time; if not send them off as they are. 'Tisn't mosh matter!'"—*Knickerbocker Gossip.*

House Burnt by Mice.—The residence of Mrs. M. B. Bratton, of Bath county, Virginia, was destroyed by fire last week, in the following singular manner. The fire was first observed issuing from a drawer in a bureau, in which there were lucifer matches, and it is presumed they were ignited by mice gnawing at them. The mice in this case were the incendiaries, and the matches were their fire. Another instance of the fruits of culpable negligence in leaving matches lying loosely about. Lucifer matches are made by dipping a pine split in phosphorus and sulphur combined, in a liquid state, and then coating it over with melted sulphur. Phosphorus and sulphur combined will burn by coming in contact with the air. All the mice had to do was to grind off the outer coat, and the inner, especially in warm weather, would ignite.—*Charlestown Republican.*

The improvement and extension of the city of Washington are observed by every one who sojourns or passes through the metropolis. Business, too, in all its branches, is improving there, and the value of real estate increasing. Washington will soon be *a great city*—in size, population, and in wealth.—*Alexandria Gazette.*

☞ *V. B. PALMER, at his several Offices, Tribune Buildings, New York.—corner of Third and Chesnut streets, Philadelphia.—No. 12 State street, Boston,—and S. E. corner of Baltimore and Calvert streets, Baltimore, is duly authorised to receive subscriptions and advertisements for this paper in those cities.*

As are also, Messrs. MASON & TUTTLE, at the Merchants' Exchange, New York.

The extensive circulation of the "Observer," particularly among the Merchants of the Southern and Western parts of North Carolina, makes it the best medium for advertising the business of Northern Merchants.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER is prepared to do all kind of ROOFING, with Tin, Zinc, or Copper. Having had some experience in Roofing, he flatters himself he can give satisfaction to all who may give him a call.

F. T. WARD.
June 20, 1845. 64tf

DOMESTIC GOODS.
HALL & JOHNSON

ARE MANUFACTURING at their "Beaver Creek Mill"—

Heavy 3-4 Brown Cotton Shirtings,
Ditto 30 inch do do ditto,
Ditto 4-4 do do Sheetings,
Ditto 32 inch Flax and Cotton, for Men's wear,
Ditto 39 inch do do do do ditto,
Cotton Yarns, No. 5 to 15; Plough Lines; Seine and Wrapping Twine; Cotton Bats.

Purchasers are invited to call and examine these Goods before purchasing elsewhere.
Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1845. 75tf

STRAYED,

FROM the Subscriber's plantation on Deep River in Chatham county, about four weeks ago, a large black young Mare MULE, for the recovery of which a liberal reward will be paid. When last heard from she was about 10 miles West of my plantation.

J. HAUGHTON.
Gulf P. O., Sept. 20, 1845. 77-3w

COTTON YARNS.

C. P. MALLETT offers a superior article of COTTON YARNS, assorted, from No. 5 to 10, at wholesale, at 15 cents, cash.
September 1, 1845. 75tf

NEW
Carriage Repository.

THE Subscribers take this method of informing the public, that they have commenced the CARRIAGE MANUFACTURING BUSINESS, and intend to carry it on in all its various branches, say

Coaches, Coachees, Chariotees, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs and Sulkeys,

Of the most modern and approved styles. With several years' experience by one of the Principals, in one of the largest Manufactories in the Northern States, they feel no hesitation in saying, that nothing shall be wanting to make their Work equal to any put up here or elsewhere. They hope that by unremitted attention to business, to merit a generous share of public patronage. They assure the public that no pains have or will be spared to procure the best materials the surrounding country affords. They have completed and in progress of completion, several Vehicles of the latest fashions, which they offer at prices in conformity with the present pressure of the times.

☞ All Work warranted for twelve months.

Their Establishment is at the foot of the hill, opposite Liberty Point.

SIMPSON & McLAUCHLIN.
Fayetteville, September 1, 1845. 75-tf

Repairing done at the shortest notice, in the neatest manner, and at the lowest prices.

GRAY'S OINTMENT AND BECKWITH'S PILLS.

A FRESH SUPPLY just received and for sale at the Bookstore of
E. J. HALE.
July 21, 1845.

Blanks of all kinds,

For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now receiving their **Fall and Winter Supply of GOODS**, consisting in part of blue, black, invisible green, and steel mix'd Cloths; Pilot Cloths; black and fancy Cassimeres; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; Tweeds; Silk and Tabby Velvets; Satin and Valencia Vestings; Prints; Crape and Muslin De-Lains; Cashmere-de-E'Cosse; plain and fig'd Alpacas; Plaid Linseys; Silk, Cotton, and Wool Shawls; Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs; Gloves; Hosiery; Ribbons; Thread and Muslin Edgings and Insertings; Flannels; Kerseys; Tickings; Negro Blankets; fine Bed ditto.

—ALSO—

Hats, Shoes, Umbrellas, Bonnets, and Fur and Cloth Caps,

All of which will be offered at the lowest market prices.

H. & E. J. LILLY.
Fayetteville, Sept. 16, 1845. 76-8w

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ON SATURDAY 13th OCTOBER, will be sold at the Market House,

1 Lot on Bow street.
1 Lot and Warehouse in Campbellton.
1 Lot and Warehouse below McLauchlin's Shop.

The Store on Person street, on leased ground, now occupied by J. W. Wooten.

The Store on Person street, next to the above, occupied by G. W. Carver.

Terms at Sale.

WILLKINGS, Auctioneer.
Sept. 17, 1845. 76ts

Are you Insured?

THE Subscriber, having been appointed Agent of the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Connecticut, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation more than 25 years. Its capital is **$200,000.** The Hon. THOMAS K. BRACE was its first President, and he still holds that office, and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.

E. J. HALE, Agent.
Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1845.

The Augusta Insurance and Banking Company, of Augusta, Georgia,

HAVE continued their AGENCY in this place. They are prepared to take Risks against Fire in any of the Towns of North Carolina, and in the country, on terms as favorable as any other good Company.

Applications from abroad, containing a proper description of the property to be covered, will be attended to.

The Capital of this Company is $375,000, all paid in. Losses are settled on the most liberal terms, and the payment will always be made at the Agency in Fayetteville.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, *Agents.*
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 8, 1845. 75tf

[MUTUAL.]
Croton Insurance Company.
Office, No. 35 Wall Street.

Adjoining the Mechanics' Bank, in the City of New York.

THIS Company Insures Marine, Inland Navigation, Transportation, and Fire Risks. By its Charter the profits are to be paid back to the assured, in proportion to the amount of Premiums paid by them respectively. The rates and terms of Insurance will be moderate and liberal, and the assured subject to no responsibility.

TRUSTEES.

James Harper,
Edward Richardson,
James Phaten,
S. A. Lawrence,
Edwin R. Tremain,
S. M. Crandall,
John Breasted,
James Cruikshank,
J. Leander Starr,
William B. Cozzens,
Herman D. Gould,
Theodore A. Meyer,
Cyrus Chenery,
Lawrence Hill,
W. H. Townsend,
Robert Lane,
John T. Gilchrist,
J. H. Suydam,

Charles L. Vose,
Zadock Pratt,
George C. De Kay,
Loring Andrews,
Joseph B. Nones,
Leonard Appleby,
Asa S. Crosby,
John J. Herrick,
Abraham Van Nest,
John B. Lasala,
Samuel Sherwood,
James Cook,
E. T. Aldrich,
George Whitaker,
Thomas Monahan,
George Palen,
William Burgoyne.

SAMUEL A. LAWRENCE, Pres't.
JOSEPH B. NONES, Vice Pres't.
NICHOLAS CARROLL, Sec'y.
Capt. SAM'L CANDLER, Marine Insp.
Also, Insp. for "Lloyd" for the port of N. York.

☞ **The undersigned, as Agents** of the above Company, will be pleased to receive applications for Insurance.

STARK & PEARCE.
Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1845. 75tf

Indemnity against Loss or Damage by FIRE!

THE WILLIAMSBURG FIRE INSURANCE Company, having been incoporated by an act of the Legislature of the State of New York, for the purposes of Fire Insurance, the Directors offer to Insure their fellow-citizens throughout the United States against Loss or Damage by Fire on Buildings, Goods and Merchandise, and Personal Property generally, assuring them that the affairs of the Company shall be conducted with such fairness, candor and liberality, as they trust will entitle it to public confidence and patronage.

☞ The Subscriber, Agent for the above Company, will give any further information that may be desired by those who wish to Insure.

JAS. MARTINE, Agent, Hay Street.
Fayetteville, Sept. 9, 1845. 75-tf

100,000 ACRES
VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing

Over 100,000 Acres;

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, James C. Dobbin, Esq., or A. A. T. Smith, Esq., (Attorneys at Law.)

I understand there are many trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who is duly authorised to make sale of the same.

THOS. J. CURTIS.
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845. 75tf

MINERAL SPRING ACAMEDY.

OWING to the hardness of the times and the want of ability in the community generally, the prices of Tuition are reduced to one half. Payment is required in advance, of all without the bounds of my congregations.

From the cheapness of Tuition and the healthiness of the situation, it is anticipated that the school will be large. It will be therefore necessary to use Class Books. By reference to Mr. Hale in Fayetteville, or myself, it may be ascertained what the Class Books are.

H. McLAURIN.
August 29, 1845. 74-tf

PRINTING.

THE Subscriber having procured a full supply of handsome NEW TYPE, is prepared to execute all kinds of JOB AND PAMPHLET PRINTING in a better style than heretofore.

E. J. HALE.

NEW BOOKS.

THE SMUGGLER, by James, 25 cts.; Evelyn, by Anna Cora Mowatt, 50; Parsonage of Mora, by Frederika Bremer, 13; Breach of Promise, 25; Louisa Mildmay, 13; Whims and Oddities, by Hood, 50; Whimsicalities, by ditto, 50; Fairy Legends, by Croker, 50; Destiny, or the Chief's Daughter, 40; Arthur O'Leary, by Lever, 31; Big Bear of Arkansas, and other Tales, 50; Two Husbands, by Arthur, 25; Temptation, or the Watch Tower of Koat-Ven, by Eugene Sue, 25; Latreaumont, or the Court Conspirator, by ditto, 31; The Monk, by M. G. Lewis, 25; Pictorial Bible, No. 34; Wandering Jew, No. 15; together with a variety of SCHOOL BOOKS, just received and for sale by

E. J. HALE.
August 30, 1845.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS just received a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

WATCHES, Jewelry, Military Goods, Guns, Pistols, Game Bags, Shot Belts, Powder Flasks, &c., &c.,

And a general assortment of SPECTACLES of all kinds. His stand is on the Northeast corner of Market Square.

☞ Work in his line done at the shortest notice, and warranted.

J. M. BEASLEY.
September 20, 1845. 77-4w

TO PRINTERS.
Type Foundry and Printers' Furnishing Warehouse.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have opened a NEW TYPE FOUNDRY in the city of New York, where they are ready to supply orders to any extent, for any kind of JOB or FANCY TYPE, and every article necessary for a Printing Office.

The Type, which are cast in new moulds, from an entirely new set of materials, with deep counters, are warranted to be unsurpassed by any, and will be sold at prices to suit the times.

Printing Presses furnished, and also Steam Engines of the most approved patterns.

N. B. A Machinist is constantly in attendance to repair Presses and do light work.

Editors of newspapers, who will buy three times as much type as their bills amount to, may give the above six months insertion in their papers, and send their papers containing it to the subscribers.

COCKCROFT & OVEREND,
68 *Ann Street.*
September 1, 1845. 75-6m

NOTICE.

THOSE indebted to the Firm of D. & W. McLAURIN, will confer a special favor by settling up as soon as possible; and those having claims will please present them for settlement. We can be found next door West of Mr. Hale's Book Store, Wagon Yard Building.

D. & W. McLAURIN.
June 17, 1845. 63-tf

CARLETON R. MOORE & CO.,
No. 9 North Front Street,
PHILADELPHIA,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS for the sale of Cotton, Cotton Yarn, Wool, Domestics, &c.

Refer to
Messrs. Murchison, Reid & Co., }
J. D. Williams, Esq., } Fayetteville, N. C.
E. J. Hale, Esq., }
Wm. G. Webb, Esq., Agent for the Richmond Manufacturing Company, Rockingham, N. C.
M. Townsend, Esq., Agent for the Marlborough Manufacturing Company, Bennettsville, S. C.

Philadelphia, Sept. 1, 1845. 75tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, desiring to remove to the West, offers for sale his valuable possession of

LAND,

In Robeson county, consisting of two separate tracts, one containing over 800 acres of well timbered Land, lying on the West side of Shoe Heel, within three-fourths of a mile of a good Landing, with a good road passing through the Plantation. On it are three new log houses, and cleared land enough to employ four or five hands. It has also a reed pasture belonging to it, sufficient to winter 60 head of cattle.

The other, on which I reside, contains over 700 acres of well timbered Land, lying on the road leading from Lumberton to Bennettsville, one mile from McInnis's Bridge. It has about 100 acres under cultivation, with a comfortable Dwelling and the necessary out-houses.

A fair price will be allowed for young Negroes in payment. For further particulars, inquire of the Subscriber, by calling or addressing him at Queensdale P. O.

D. McQUEEN.
August 14, 1845. 76tf

TRI-WEEKLY STAGE LINE
From Fayetteville to Warsaw.

THE DAILY STAGE LINE from Fayetteville to Warsaw having been reduced to a TRI-WEEKLY LINE, the Stages will leave Fayetteville and Warsaw as follows:—

Leave Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 4 o'clock P. M. Leave Warsaw on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

This route has had a fair trial, and is the best, both North and South, that is now running from Fayetteville.

BLOCKER & LOVE, Proprietors.
September 1, 1845. 75-tf

Marble Factory
BY JAMES FOSTER.

Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1845. 75tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having qualified as Administrator on the Estate of John McArn, dec'd, at the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Cumberland County, June Term, 1845, hereby notifies all persons indebted to said Estate to make immediate payment; and all persons having claims against the same to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

D. B. McARN, *Adm'r*
August 5, 1845. 70tf

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
MOORE COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1845.

William Ritter *vs.* John R. Ritter, Adm'r, and others.

Petition for Distribution.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Everet Ritter, a Defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, for the space of six weeks, notifying said Defendant to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on the fourth Monday in October next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to Plaintiff's Petition, otherwise the Petition will be heard ex parte as to him.

Witness, Alexander C. Curry, Clerk of said Court, at Office in Carthage, the fourth Monday in July, A. D. 1845, and of American Independence the 70th year.

A. C. CURRY, *Clk.*
[Pr. adv. $3 25.] 76-6w

New Groceries, &c.
THE SUBSCRIBERS

HAVE taken the New Brick Store on Hay street, joining the Store of Mr. Lutterloh, where they will soon be supplied with their usual STOCK OF GROCERIES, &c.

They have this day received, and offer for sale,

10 HHDS. prime New Orleans SUGAR,
2 hhds. ditto St. Croix ditto,
50 bags green Rio COFFEE.

☞ **The Auction and Commission Business** will be attended to as usual.

Their Store is commodious and safely located on account of fire.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
August 7, 1845. 71tf

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber, intending to remove from where he now resides, offers to sell the PLANTATION on which he lives, lying on the West side of Deep River, 44 miles from Fayetteville, containing **704 Acres**, part of which is in a state of high cultivation. On the premises is a good Dwelling House and all necessary outbuildings. Any person wishing to purchase will do well to come and examine before purchasing elsewhere, as it is a desirable situation. Terms made known when application is made to the Subscriber. Address the Subscriber at William Watson's Bridge P. O., Moore county.

NEVIN MACLERAN.
August 13, 1845. 72tf

Copartnership Notice.

THE undersigned have connected themselves in business under the Firm of

MALLETT & HUSKE,

And have taken a Store opposite the Bank of Cape Fear.

C. B. MALLETT.
WM. HUSKE.
August 18, 1845. 72-2m

NEW FIRM.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have entered into a copartnership under the Firm of

H. W. Beatty & Co.,

For the transaction of a GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS in the town of Wilmington, N. C. They will give particular attention to the sale of Timber, Lumber, and Naval Stores; the receiving and forwarding goods, and the sale and purchase of goods for the back country.

We would respectfully solicit a portion of public patronage, and pledge our best exertions to give satisfaction.

H. W. BEATTY.
JOHN C. LATTA.
July 16, 1845. 67-3m

$250 REWARD

WILL be given by the corporate authorities of Fayetteville to any person who shall give such information as may lead to the detection and conviction of the individual who fired the Town on the morning of Friday the 13th inst.

WARREN WINSLOW,
Magistrate of Police.
Fayetteville, June 16, 1845.

A CARD.

MY friends will see by list of sufferers in the late Fire, that I have been burnt out. I have taken a Store in Mrs. McRae's Brick Buildings, three doors below Mr. David Shaw's Confectionary. I shall to-day open the GOODS that I have saved from the Fire, and I hope the public will be disposed to patronise me with the same liberality that they have heretofore done.

It must strike every one so forcibly, that it seems almost unnecessary to say to those indebted to me, that immediate payment of their dues would be a great relief to my embarrassed condition, and will be duly appreciated.

H. LEETE.
June 17, 1845. 63tf

PRINTING PAPER for Sale.

HAVING enlarged the "Observer" beyond its former size, a lot of 40 Reams superior PAPER, 33 by 23 inches, and weighing 32 lbs. to the ream, will be sold at $4 per ream, Cash—a price barely covering cost and charges.

E. J. HALE.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber being desirous of leaving the State, offers for sale his Valuable Tract of **LAND** lying on Indian Creek, in Chatham County, containing upwards of **1000** Acres, adjoining the Lands of Wiley Roberts, Peter Evans, and others. On said Tract are about 300 Acres of fine low grounds, the greater part of which is under a high state of cultivation. Persons wishing to buy are requested to come and examine for themselves.

WM. A. HAYES.
Chatham County, August 22, 1845. 73-tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber will continue to carry on the TAILORING BUSINESS on his individual account, one door West of the Methodist Church, nearly opposite the Post Office, and from past experience he flatters himself he can give satisfaction to such as patronise him. He hopes, by his untiring exertions, to please, and his attention to business, to merit a liberal share of patronage.

DANIEL CLARK.
Fayetteville, August 25, 1845. 73-3m

F. T. WARD

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he has taken the Stand recently occupied by E. J. Clark, on Gillespie street, 5 doors South of the Market Square, where he will manufacture and keep constantly on hand an assortment of

TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE.

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine his Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell as cheap as any other manufacturer in the State.

☞ **Tin Baking Apparatus, of an** entirely new pattern.
September 1, 1845. 75-tf

PRINT WAREHOUSE
IN NEW YORK,

To supply the City and Interior Trade, by the Piece or Package,

REMOVED

From 113 Pearl Street to
44 CEDAR STREET,
Near William Street.

LEE & BREWSTER give notice to the Dealers in Dry Goods, that they have removed their Warehouse for Printed Calicoes, Exclusively, from Pearl, to 44 Cedar street. By confining their attention to Prints only, L. & B. are enabled to exhibit an assortment far surpassing any ever before offered in America—and to sell at prices as low and Generally Lower than houses whose attention is divided among a large variety of articles.

The Stock consists of *several thousands of Patterns and Colorings*, embracing every variety of

American and Foreign PRINTS

In market—many styles of which are got up exclusively for their own sales, and cannot be had elsewhere, except in second hands.

Dealers in Prints will find it for their interest to examine this Stock before making their purchases—they will have the advantage of learning the lowest market prices—and comparing all the desirable styles in market side by side.

Catalogues of Prices, corrected with every variation of the Market, are placed in the hands of buyers.

September 1, 1845. 75-tf

Blank Warrants for sale here.

FEVER AND AGUE.
Dr. Turner's Ague and Fever, and Chill and Fever Pills,

A SAFE, speedy, and certain cure for Ague and Fever and Chills and Fever, without the aid of any other Medicine.

☞ A supply of this well known valuable Medicine for sale by

SAM'L J. HINSDALE, Agent.
Sept. 5, 1845. 75-tf

Please take Notice.
J. C. THOMSON

WOULD take this method of informing his friends and the citizens of Fayetteville, with the surrounding country, that owing to the late Fire, he has removed his

HAT, CAP, AND SHOE TSORE

To Gillespie street, in the Tin Store occupied by Mr. F. T. Ward, where he would be happy to wait on all such as may favor him with a call; and hopes that all those wishing to buy Goods to suit the pressure of the times will visit him, as he is determined to sell cheap for Cash, and for Cash only—preferring the nimble sixpence to the slow shilling.

☞ Don't forget the place, on the East side of Gillespie street, midway between the Market Square and the State Bank. ☜

He would also acknowledge his thanks to the public for their liberal patronage, and still hopes to merit a continuance of the same, by promptness and strict attention to business.

JNO. C. THOMSON.
June 16, 1845. 63tf

EDWIN GLOVER,
Watch Maker and Jeweller,

HAS REMOVED to the Store occupied by Mr. James Baker, opposite the Cape Fear Bank. Having received a new set of Tools and Materials, he is prepared to do Work at short notice and in the very best manner. He has for sale,

Gold and Silver Watches, of different kinds; Gold Chains and Keys; Gold and Silver Pencils; Finger Rings & Breast Pins; Spectacles of all kinds; Thimbles, and almost every article in his line.

The above articles have been purchased in New York the past week, and will be sold much less than formerly.

P. S. E. G. tenders his thanks to the public for their former patronage, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance.

July 12, 1845. 67tf

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, about 12 months ago, a Negro Woman named MARY. Said Mary is 21 or 22 years old, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, and stands quite erect; she has a large mouth, very thick lips, and large prominent fore teeth. She is supposed to be lurking about in the neighborhood, or about the plantation of Maj. Watson, in Robeson county. I will give the above reward for her delivery to me, or $15 for her confinement in any jail, or for such information as will lead to my apprehending her.

DUNCAN McINTYRE.
Stewartsville, Richm'd co., July 28, 1845. 74tf

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
ANSON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1845.

Jacob Hubbard *vs.* Philip Gatewood.

Original Attachment levied on Slaves.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, Philip Gatewood, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for the space of six weeks, notifying said Defendant to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Anson, at the Court House in the town of Wadesborough, on the second Monday in October next, then and there to replevy or plead to issue, otherwise the same will be heard ex parte, and the Property levied on will be sold to satisfy the Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, Norfleet D. Boggan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday of July, A. D. 1845, and the 70th year of American Independence.

N. D. BOGGAN, C. C. C.
[Pr. adv. $2 25.] 74-6w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
ANSON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1845.

Atlas J. Dargan *vs.* Lawrence Moore.

Original Attachment levied on Land.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, Lawrence Moore, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for the space of six weeks, notifying said Defendant to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Anson, at the Court House in the town of Wadesborough, on the second Monday in October next, then and there to replevy or plead to issue, otherwise the same will be heard ex parte, and the Property levied on will be sold to satisfy the Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, Norfleet D. Boggan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday of July, A. D. 1845, and the 70th year of American Independence.

N. D. BOGGAN, C. C. C.
[Pr. adv. $2 25.] 74-6w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
ANSON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1845.

John D. Smith *vs.* Alexander D. McRae.

Original Attachment levied on Land.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, Alexander D. McRae, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for the space of six weeks, notifying said Defendant to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Anson, at the Court House in the town of Wadesborough, on the second Monday in October next, then and there to replevy or plead to issue, otherwise the same will be heard ex parte, and the Property levied on will be sold to satisfy the Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, Norfleet D. Boggan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday of July, A. D. 1845, and the 70th year of American Independence.

N. D. BOGGAN, C. C. C.
[Pr. adv. $2 25.] 74-6w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
ANSON COUNTY
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1845.

Daniel McIver *vs.* Alexander D. McRae.

Original Attachment levied on Land

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, Alexander D. McRae, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for the space of six weeks, notifying said Defendant to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Anson, at the Court House in the town of Wadesborough, on the second Monday in October next, then and there to replevy or plead to issue, otherwise the same will be heard ex parte, and the Property levied on will be sold to satisfy the Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, Norfleet D. Boggan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday of July, A. D. 1845, and the 70th year of American Independence.

N. D. BOGGAN, C. C. C.
[Pr. adv. $2 25.] 74-6w

A NEGRO GIRL for Sale.

☞ Apply at this Office.